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2 Governments Fell; Referendum Is Set

Sweden Split on Future of Nuclear Energy

By Jonathan Kandell

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 21 (UPI)—Sweden is a country that has led the world in keeping a slight edge over the rest of the world, a slight edge in technology, social sense and welfare practices. It seemed only natural that the Swedes got an early start on commercial atomic power and went on to produce more nuclear energy per capita than any other nation. And now Sweden is again in the forefront, slightly ahead of the rest of the Western industrialized world, facing up to the controversies and large-scale nuclear energy decisions.

Two Swedish premiers have turned from office over that dilemma in the last three years. Nuclear construction has been suspended, and two installations completed more than a year ago have remained inactive, losing millions of dollars in wasted energy and manpower. The investment plans for some of the largest industrial plants are in disarray because of uncertainty over the future cost and availability of energy.

Sweden has neither coal nor oil. It receives 70 percent less power than North Africa, little during the long winter months. Its currents are so fickle that they are suggesting a crash program of windmill construction. The power of the Baltic Sea is as gentle as the waves in a tub filled with rubber duck.

Now does conservation offer any way out. Dependent on the export of manufactured goods, the



Olof Palme
Defeated on issue



Thorbjorn Fälldin
Tried compromise



Ola Ullsten
Backs reactors

country must supply 38 percent of its energy needs to industry, and the Nordic cold requires another 40 percent of energy consumption for heating.

So, more than in any other country, the debate over atomic energy has led to a deep questioning over the ability of Sweden to maintain an advanced industrial and affluent society. Some argue that the economy will crumble without cheap nuclear electricity, and others assert that the way out of the crisis is a return to a simpler life made possible through belt-tightening and

non-nuclear energy, used in smaller quantities.

"We could certainly survive without nuclear energy, but it would be at a fearful cost, and the Swedish social system is bound to be affected," said Premier Ola Ullsten recently.

Some politicians assert that the nuclear question has grown to such proportions that it threatens to polarize the conduct of government. "It's deplorable that nuclear power has drawn so much political attention that people believe all problems will be solved if we just go

ahead with our nuclear program or get rid of it," said Carl Tham, minister of energy.

In an attempt to get a handle on the issue, the political parties have agreed to remove it from elections scheduled next month and hold a separate referendum on the nuclear question in March, 1980. Opinion polls indicate that almost equal numbers of Swedes support and oppose the use of nuclear energy, while 20 percent appear undecided.

The development of nuclear energy began during the 1960s in a far calmer and more confident atmos-

phere. Spurred on by the 1973 embargo and subsequent oil price explosion, the Swedes built six reactors that supply 25 percent of their electricity — a higher proportion than any other country. With six more nuclear plants scheduled for completion, the country could have an astounding 45 percent of its electricity from atomic sources by the mid-1980s.

The issue was propelled into the political arena by the Center Party about six years ago. Originally known as The Peasant Federation, the party draws its strength from farmers and those who, confused by the rapid pace of social change, long for the simpler ways of an earlier countryside. Mixing its anti-nuclear energy message with a critique of big government and technology-run-amok, the Center Party gathered a quarter of the electorate in 1973, almost doubling its showing seven years before.

In 1976, a coalition of moderate parties led by a sheep farmer, Thorbjorn Fälldin, the Center Party chief, ended 44 years of Social Democratic rule. The outgoing premier, Olof Palme, attributed his defeat to the nuclear issue.

Once in power, Premier Fälldin backed off from his campaign promise to dismantle the six existing nuclear reactors. But he steadfastly kept two new plants idle at a cost of \$100 million a year, and he pushed through a law preventing the four other reactors from coming on stream until a "safe and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Joseph Lowery, at right, the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Zehdi Labib Terzi of the PLO, meet before a luncheon at the United Nations Monday.

Reaction to Young

U.S. Black Leaders Meet PLO Aide at UN

By Lee Lescaze and Thomas Morgan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 21 (UPI) — A group of black civil rights leaders met with the Palestine Liberation Organization's observer here yesterday and then at a news conference announced their support for Palestinian "self-determination."

The meeting, part of the continuing black reaction to last week's resignation of Andrew Young, as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, was the most important show of support for the Palestinian cause by any large U.S. group in recent memory.

While endorsing self-determination, the civil rights leaders — from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which Mr. Young helped found with the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. — stopped short of supporting Palestinian demands for a separate state.

SCLC President Joseph Lowery said the black churchmen also spoke to the PLO representative of their belief in nonviolence and urged that the PLO consider recognizing Israel's existence as a state.

PLO observer Zehdi Labib Terzi hailed the meeting as a victory. "We are really happy and gratified that this contact was established. I hope that much more will be learned by the American people," he said.

Mr. Young resigned after it became known last week that he had met with Mr. Terzi on UN business in violation of U.S. policy, which currently forbids substantive contact with the PLO. Blacks have rallied around him since then, claiming that the Israeli force has been available.

The Israelis have been attacking Palestinian strongholds to discourage guerrilla raids across the border into Israel. The Lebanese guerrillas are fighting the guerrillas because the latter are allies of Lebanese leftists, siding with them in the civil war of 1975 and 1976.

ans' "right to self-determination in their homeland," and whether this was a call for a separate Palestinian state. But one member of the group, William Jones, president of the Progressive National Baptist Convention, said that his organization had announced its support for a separate Palestinian state eight months ago.

"We know that the interests of Third World people are inextricably related to our own," Mr. Jones said.

Mr. Lowery rejected reporters' suggestions that blacks only recently came to support Palestinian rights and that it was inappropriate for the SCLC to concern itself with foreign affairs issues.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, another civil rights activist, said in Washington that black and Jewish leaders would meet this week in Chicago in an attempt to mend their strained relations.

The initial U.S. approach to the debate was to promote a resolution supporting Palestinian rights without defining them or calling for statehood.

However, Mr. Strauss found in his recent talks that Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt opposed any such move. Both were said to be convinced that the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks could be hampered by a row over the Palestinian issue.

Asked about these reports, Mr. Vance told reporters: "Middle East policy has been the responsibility of the secretary of state and it remains the responsibility of the secretary of state."

He added that Mr. Strauss, who was standing by his side, is in direct charge of the U.S. role in the peace negotiations — clearly a role subordinate to overall policy direction.

At about the same time and half-way across the country, however, the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, made an announcement that seemed to contradict Mr. Vance's assertion of authority.

Mr. Powell told reporters covering Mr. Carter's Mississippi River tour: "I am authorized to say that the president has asked the vice president to be responsible for any questions or problems that arise in the larger area of the Middle East."

Later, a State Department spokesman said that Mr. Vance had been in touch with Mr. Powell and had been assured that "there is no formal designation of the vice president being responsible for Middle East Policy."

"The secretary of state remains in overall charge of foreign policy, under the president," the spokesman said. "The vice president was merely asked to chair the meeting at the White House, in the president's absence."

U.S. Copter Crash Kills 3

YAKIMA, Wash., Aug. 21 (UPI) — An Army CH-47 helicopter crashed during war games at the Yakima Firing Center yesterday, killing three reservists and injuring a fourth.

Iran Tightens Press Curbs, Expels 5 Foreign Newsmen

By Chris de Krom

TEHRAN, Aug. 21 (UPI) — The Iranian government was set to expel five foreign correspondents from the Islamic revolution, saying they were "unreliable" and "exploiting the situation." The expulsions, by the Islamic revolutionary court, came after the troubled Kurdish region expelled 14 foreign correspondents. The expulsions, by the Islamic revolutionary court, came after the troubled Kurdish region expelled 14 foreign correspondents.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who has demanded their arrest, Premier Mehdi Bazargan and chief of staff Maj. Gen. Hossein Shaker visited Ayatollah Khomeini in Qom last night to discuss the Kurdish situation and plans for the armed forces' crackdown.

Mr. Bazargan told the media after his talks with the ayatollah that a column of tanks was being sent toward Mahabad to reinforce the military garrison in the town. Reports from the region said the provincial capital of Sanandaj was surrounded by military forces and a security net was being closed around Mahabad.



AFTERMATH — Bystanders surround wreckage of a passenger train rammed yesterday by a freight train in Taling Chan, Thailand. About 50 persons were killed and 170 injured.

8 Reported Killed; Shelling Heavy at Tyre

Israel, Militias Said to Hit Lebanon Coast

SIDON, Lebanon, Aug. 21 (AP) — Israeli and rightist militia artillery pounded 24 southern Lebanese villages and coastal areas last night and this morning, sending residents fleeing, authorities reported. Eight persons were reported dead and 12 wounded.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli Army spokesman said the shelling was the work of the militias, which are supported by Israel.

At mid-morning, Israeli shelling from the border and from gunboats in the Mediterranean was concentrated on the port of Tyre, where cars were burning and buildings crumbling, the radio of the rightist Christian Phalangist Party said.

In Jordan, King Hussein met privately with Palestine Liberation

Organization chief Yasser Arafat, reportedly to chart reconciliation. There was no immediate report on the results of the session, the third meeting between the two since 1970, when the king became a crackdown that drove Mr. Arafat's guerrillas from Jordan.

Today's shelling hit a nuns' school in Nabatiyet, killing a young girl and seriously wounding a second, Lebanese radio said. The Phalangist account said an Israeli detachment searched the town of

Kfar Hamam for guerrillas, adding, "As soon as the Israeli force left, the Israeli shelling resumed."

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Kfar Hamam for guerrillas, adding, "As soon as the Israeli force left, the Israeli shelling resumed."

Had Leaders Reported To Reach Peace Accord

ONDON, Aug. 21 (AP) — Leaders of feuding factions in Chad agreed in Lagos, Nigeria, today on the formation of a broad-based transitional government to end a 16-year civil war.

The agreement, reached after a two-day summit that ended today, was hailed as a landmark in the history of the Nigerien-Asian agency.

The agency, monitored by London, said that the factional leaders agreed that the transitional government should include all 11 of the warring groups. The agreement, reached after a two-day summit that ended today, was hailed as a landmark in the history of the Nigerien-Asian agency.

The French troops have mainly kept out of the fighting between the warring factions, but they guard Ndjamena's airport and key buildings such as the National Bank and the Central Post Office.

Australia, New Zealand Debate a Plan to Merge

By Peter O'Loughlin

SYDNEY, Aug. 21 (AP) — Australia and New Zealand, two European outposts in the Southern Hemisphere that are rivals in everything from chess making to rugby, are talking about a merger.

Separated by 1,500 miles of the Tasman Sea, the two former British colonies are finding the international economic climate so tough that an economic union seems inevitable.

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and his New Zealand counterpart, Robert Muldoon, had talks at the recent Commonwealth meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, about a form of common market. They agreed to arrange talks between senior government ministers later in the year.

Mixed Feelings
The idea has given rise to speculation of eventual political union, which has sparked widespread support in Australia, but mixed feelings in New Zealand.

"We wouldn't have a bar of union," said New Zealand opposition Labor Party leader Bill Rowling. "I would say to Australians to go and clean up their own federal-state mess and not drag us into it."

But former Australian Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, who anticipated the move toward integration in a July speech, said New Zealand had become an offshore English farm.

By the turn of the century it may be necessary for New Zealand's survival that she be economically integrated with Australia, as Newfoundland became part of Canada.

In Struggle With China

Vietnamese Regime Shows Sign of Strain

By Keyes Beech

HANOI, Aug. 21 — Vietnam's Communist leadership, which has prided itself on 40 years of unbroken unity, is showing signs of wear and tear.

The bonds that held the Communist leaders together during a decade-long war with South Vietnam and the United States may have snapped under the strain of the confrontation with China.

The recent defection of Hoang Van Hoan, 74, a founder of the Indochinese Communist Party and a confidant of the late Ho Chi Minh, may have been part of the price Vietnam will pay for a general housecleaning of all "pro-Chinese" elements in the country. The purge has ranged from encouraging the flight of the ethnic Chinese boat people to replacing the ethnic Chinese who worked as servants in foreign embassies.

More important, the Hoan defection was a blow to the regime's prestige and an admission that some of the revolution's most trusted lieutenants could no longer be trusted.

Defection Downplayed

Hanoi officials have played down the significance of the defection, noting that Mr. Hoan was removed from the Politburo, Vietnam's supreme ruling body, nearly three years ago. Demoted to deputy chairman of the National Assembly, his role was mainly ceremonial.

But the manner of Mr. Hoan's defection catapulted him from political obscurity back into the limelight. Mr. Hoan, who had been in poor health, disappeared July 3 in Karachi, Pakistan, ostensibly while en route to East Berlin for medical treatment. He then turned up in Peking.

Mr. Hoan, who was Vietnam's first ambassador to China from 1950 to 1957, has been given a warm welcome there. The rugged old revolutionary never made any secret of his pro-Chinese leanings, or of his concern about putting all of Hanoi's eggs in a Soviet basket. When his superiors ordered him to attend an exhibition in Hanoi last April celebrating the "Vietnamese people's victory over Chinese aggression," Mr. Hoan showed up wearing a Chinese-style jacket and a Mao cap.

Hanoi reacted swiftly to Mr. Hoan's defection. Four other men suspected of not having sufficient loyalty were placed under house arrest. They were: Gen. Le Quang Ba, former chairman of the ethnic minorities commission and a veteran revolutionary; Gen. Chu Van Tan, one of the founders of the Vietnamese People's Army; Ly Ban, former deputy foreign trade minister; and Tran Dinh Tri, secretary of the National Assembly's standing committee.

Vietnam's minister of state for foreign affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, has denied that the four were under house arrest.

Diplomatic sources suggested that the number of arrests was closer to 40 than four. Some observers see the current Hanoi drive against doubtful elements, which began less than a year after the Communists defeated South Vietnam, as the "Vietnamization" of Vietnam.

Gen. Ba and Gen. Tan, both redoubtable fighters, belong to the Nung tribe, an ethnic minority whose members live on both sides of the Sino-Vietnamese border and are believed to be culturally closer to China than to Vietnam.

As did South Vietnam before its defeat in 1975, North Vietnam has always had doubts about its tribal minorities. Just as the U.S.-backed regime in the South moved ethnic Vietnamese settlers into the Central Highlands to consolidate its hold on traditionally tribal areas, Hanoi has begun moving Vietnamese into tribal regions in the North.

There have been some indications that minority tribesmen along Vietnam's northern border helped the Chinese during China's invasion of Laos last February and March.

Perhaps most irritating to the Sandinista leadership is that many of the most militant leftists were not involved in the fighting to overthrow the Somoza regime — but rather rushed here from abroad to reap the Sandinista harvest. The leaders' anger came to a head Wednesday, when members of the Trotskyite Simons Bolivar International Brigade organized a worker protest outside the Sandinista military headquarters here.

The brigade, which includes Colombians, Argentines, Chileans and some U.S. nationals, was called to task for its "lack of discipline." Apparently fearing expulsion, brigade members decided to organize the workers' march as a show of strength.

More than 3,000 factory workers shouted demands for salaries lost during the war and carried banners saying, "The revolution is in the hands of the bourgeoisie" and "Power to the proletariat." About 100 Popular Militia members following them claimed to be the "true vanguard of the people" and shouted for weapons.

Within 24 hours the government had put 60 of "foreign provocateurs" on a plane to Panama and warned it would not tolerate pressure from either extreme left or right.

"Those people who during the struggle said we were not revolutionaries, called us adventurers or bourgeois, are not now coming to teach us any lessons," said Daniel Ortega, a member of the junta and one of the primary Sandinista ideologues.

This first test of Sandinista reaction to outside dissent also demonstrates that it is possible for radical groups to seize on elements of discontent.

But the Sandinistas are aware that resentment against releasing imprisoned members of Gen. Somoza's National Guard, against food shortages and particularly against unemployment are ingredients for instability that could threaten their strategy of making far-reaching social and economic reforms with a broad political base.

Food does not decrease, we may have to take emergency measures, with tight state controls over the production apparatus or food rationing — which we don't want."

There is also high-level apprehension about "a hostile attitude" of some Western (particularly U.S.) reporters who, junta member Moises Hassan said, "are only Communist-hunting in the worst form of McCarthyism." Some U.S. diplomats here agree that several reports in the U.S. media have been "irresponsible." This applies, they say, to clichés about "the new Cuba" and "rising anti-Americanism."

By Latin American standards, in fact, there has been little anti-Americanism here, and in the last two weeks there has been less anti-U.S. rhetoric or feeling displayed than on a normal day in Mexico or Panama. One U.S. official said, "We are mesmerized by the Cuban idea. But I've been in many countries with so-called better relations with more hostility for much less reason than Nicaragua."

U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo described his relations with the Sandinista government as "as cordial and easy as I've ever witnessed with any government. We converse easily, meet easily and have a lot of mutual business going on."

"We are living an unbelievable emergency," was a typical comment of one Cabinet member. "If the shortage of money, work and



VENETIAN SALUTE — Vietnamese child waves as he and his family arrive in Venice aboard an Italian Navy ship. More than 900 refugees have been picked up so far by Italian ships.

News Analysis

Revolutionary Nicaragua Beset — by Extreme Left

By Marlice Simons

MANAGUA, Aug. 21 (WP) — Despite the revolutionary euphoria of the last month, the first signs of organized opposition to Nicaragua's new government are coming from the extreme left and not, as widely anticipated, from conservative businessmen.

At the same time, the government's first act of political impatience has been to expel about 60 Latin American Trotskyites it charged with being "counterrevolutionaries."

Although the government is anxious not to disappoint popular expectations of change, it seems determined to resist extremist pressure for sudden, radical measures that could frighten both domestic and foreign private sectors and retard economic reconstruction.

But the radical left, mainly Maoists and Trotskyites, has been trying to force the government's hand through such provocative actions as takeovers of private firms, instigating workers to seize control of factories and urging the so-called Popular Militia to not surrender its weapons. In most cases, the government has quickly intervened.

Perhaps most irritating to the Sandinista leadership is that many of the most militant leftists were not involved in the fighting to overthrow the Somoza regime — but rather rushed here from abroad to reap the Sandinista harvest. The leaders' anger came to a head Wednesday, when members of the Trotskyite Simons Bolivar International Brigade organized a worker protest outside the Sandinista military headquarters here.

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Vicious Circle

Sandinista leaders and junta members have said recently they fear they may be caught in a vicious circle: They require speedy and substantial foreign assistance to insure moderation, yet Western governments appear to be withholding funds until they can be sure they are not financing "a new Cuba."

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Sweden Split on Role of Nuclear Energy

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final" method for handling nuclear wastes was discovered.

Swedish industrialists claimed to have devised a plan to store radioactive wastes in copper capsules imbedded in clay and deposited in granite caves 1,500 feet underground. Mr. Falldin's coalition partners approved the project, but the premier quit last October asserting that he had "compromised as much as I can without selling my soul."

This has left Mr. Ullsten, of the Liberal Party, as premier with only 39 of Parliament's 349 seats. Counting on everybody's desire to avoid precipitating elections before September, 1979, Mr. Ullsten

appeared to have brought the nuclear controversy under control and was about to give the green light for the completion of the remaining power plants when the accident occurred at the Three-Mile-Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania earlier this year.

That event has rocked the Swedes far more than the Americans. The Social Democrats, the largest party and strong supporters of nuclear energy, suddenly declared their neutrality on the issue. Nuclear plans were shelved. And the referendum was arranged for next March.

Nobody yet knows what will be the wording of the referendum. Mr. Ullsten wants the phrasing to protect the existing plan for 12 reactors. Hard-line opponents of atomic power want the electorate to make a sharper choice — nuclear energy or no nuclear energy at all.

"We are willing to agree that in the long run, there is no future for nuclear energy because of the difficult political controversies it involves," said Mr. Tham, the energy minister, "until we develop other sources. That's the message we want to get across to voters."

The hunt of the attack in favor of nuclear energy is being carried by business through the Confederation of Swedish Industries.

The outlines of the confederation's view are the following: Sweden exports about half the manufactured goods it produces, but Swedish industry is in deep trouble because of a slowdown in world economic growth and trade, labor costs which are among the highest in the world, and new, efficient competitors among developing nations. The only way to recover an edge quickly in the international market is to develop cheap, domestic energy sources, and Sweden, with 80 percent of Europe's uranium reserves, is especially endowed to forge ahead with a vast nuclear program.

It is an illusion to say that we can tighten our belts and cut down on energy consumption," said Hans Werthen, chairman of Electrolux and deputy chairman of the Confederation of Swedish Industries. "People here have an image of a country that is eternally wealthy. The truth is these last 100 years are a small parenthesis of well-being in a 10,000-year history of extreme poverty and the way this parenthesis can be extended is by keeping energy cheap and Swedish industry competitive."

Other industrial spokesmen are less assertive in their arguments and acknowledge that they are at a

loss at devising a public relations strategy that will draw more popular support for nuclear energy.

"What would really help, of course, would be another real oil crisis, enough to bring on rationing this autumn," said Bengt Johin, research secretary for the Confederation of Swedish Industries. "That would really affect the referendum next March."

The Center Party, which still provides the cutting edge of the anti-nuclear revolt, maintains that the atomic plants could be phased out in 10 years and replaced by coal, more hydroelectric power, and new, indirect solar energy sources like fast-growing wood plantations.

New Jobs Seen
"The problem is that parts of industry have been counting on heavy profits from the construction and sale of reactors, and many other industrialists have sought alternatives to nuclear energy," said Thomas Kochfeld, a Center Party official coordinating the anti-nuclear campaign. "We want to get across to people that new energy sources can create new jobs, not lose them."

The party is particularly sensitive to charges that it is trying to turn back the clock to a nostalgic, less complicated rural era.

"Maybe we have a peasant mentality to the extent that as farmers we used to want to leave our farms in good shape for our children, and now we want to make sure that we leave an environment that is healthy enough for the next generation," said Göte Ekström, a Center Party official. "We are not the primitives that the industrialists say we are. Alternative energy sources require sophisticated technology. We want these people to realize that there are other uses to the sun than just lying under it on the grass."

Danish Nuclear Referendum
COPENHAGEN, Aug. 21 (AP) — Danish voters will be able to decide by referendum whether nuclear power plants are built in Denmark, the government announced today.

The government coalition of Social Democrats and Liberals agreed that a referendum would be called when or if the Folketing (parliament) gives the go-ahead to the introduction of nuclear power.

The agreement resolved a dispute in the coalition and was seen as a concession by the Liberals to growing opposition among Social Democrats after the Three-Mile Island accident in the United States.

Brought by Labor Unions

OPEC Dismissed by Judge From Antitrust Suit in U.S.

By Pamela G. Hollie

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21 (NYT) — U.S. District Court Judge Andrew Hanft yesterday dismissed the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries from a suit charging the oil cartel and its 13 member countries with a violation of U.S. antitrust law.

The action came as hearings opened here on the case, which was brought by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

Because the cartel, which has its headquarters in Vienna, could not be served with the complaint, OPEC will not be a defendant in the controversial suit.

The U.S. government has chosen not to take a formal position in the case, government support of OPEC could be construed as contrary to consumer interests, and a position in support of the union is viewed as politically untenable for the administration.

Hearings on the price-fixing suit are expected to continue through the week. Friday, after six hours of debate, Judge Hanft is expected to issue a ruling.

The judge is expected to render a written order about two weeks later. The suit, filed last December, seeks a preliminary injunction and damages. But Judge Hanft ruled yesterday that damages were not in the court's jurisdiction to grant.

None of the 13 countries named in the suit sent representatives to appear in court, although many of them have filed diplomatic notes with the State Department. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Indonesia, Nigeria, Qatar and Venezuela have filed notes of substance responding to the case's antitrust charges but

claiming "sovereign immunity" from prosecution in U.S. courts.

Only the Indonesian U.S. Business Committee of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Concerned Black Americans in Support of Africa and Middle East and a similar group representing African interests, by representatives, present in court yesterday to oppose the charges.

The plaintiffs, who have maintained that the OPEC cartel would forfeit its immunity if it failed to respond in court, suffer a setback yesterday when Judge Hanft found that the 13 governments' silence did not constitute waiver of sovereign immunity.

The plaintiffs argue that OPEC and its member countries can be sued in the United States under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, which was incorporated into the Sherman Antitrust Act in 1977.

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The judge is expected to render a written order about two weeks later. The suit, filed last December, seeks a preliminary injunction and damages. But Judge Hanft ruled yesterday that damages were not in the court's jurisdiction to grant.

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claiming "sovereign immunity" from prosecution in U.S. courts.

Only the Indonesian U.S. Business Committee of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Concerned Black Americans in Support of Africa and Middle East and a similar group representing African interests, by representatives, present in court yesterday to oppose the charges.

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Mishap Causes Partial Cutoff Of Zambian Oil

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Aug. 21 (AP) — A farmer who doused a burning cigarette in a field yesterday started a pipeline fire that cut off some oil supplies to Zambia, an official here said today.

Police Inspector-General P. Mpongo Mpya said a leak in the pipeline, which runs from the port of Dar es Salaam to Zambia's copper belt, became a fire when it was accidentally ignited at Chalinze, 10 miles west of here. "It was like long fuse which burned until it reached the pipeline and the wham," Mr. Mpya said.

He said the fire was contained yesterday afternoon, but that the had been damage to the 1,050-mile pipeline, one of two that carries oil to the Zambian interior.

A spokesman said that "some of it is still being pumped through the second pipeline. It is impossible to say at the moment how long it will take to repair the damage." He said the two lines were targeted to handle 560,000 metric tons of oil to Zambia this year.

Italian Armed Forces Sent to Aid Tourists

ROME, Aug. 21 (UPI) — The Italian navy and air force were called in today to rescue thousands of tourists trapped on islands by ferryboat crewmen's strike.

Sea and airlifts back to the mainland were set up for tourists stranded at ports on Sicily and Sardinia and on smaller islands that have no landing strips. Many of the tourists, some of whom have been trapped for four days, have left their onward bookings from mainland ports.

French Bank Branch In Bilbao Is Bombed

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 21 (AP) — A bomb exploded today inside a branch of the French bank Credit Lyonnais in Bilbao, causing no injuries but destroying the offices' police said.

The police blamed the Basque separatist organization ETA, which threatened to bomb French firms in the Basque area after the French government recently canceled residence permits to a number of ETA members in southern France.

Iran Ousts 5 Newsmen

(Continued from Page 1)

arrested while filming in the Kurdish region.

The order was given by the director general for foreign press at the Ministry of National Guidance, Ali Vaezadnia, who told the journalists the expulsions followed Ayatollah Khomeini's command to the government to act in a more revolutionary manner.

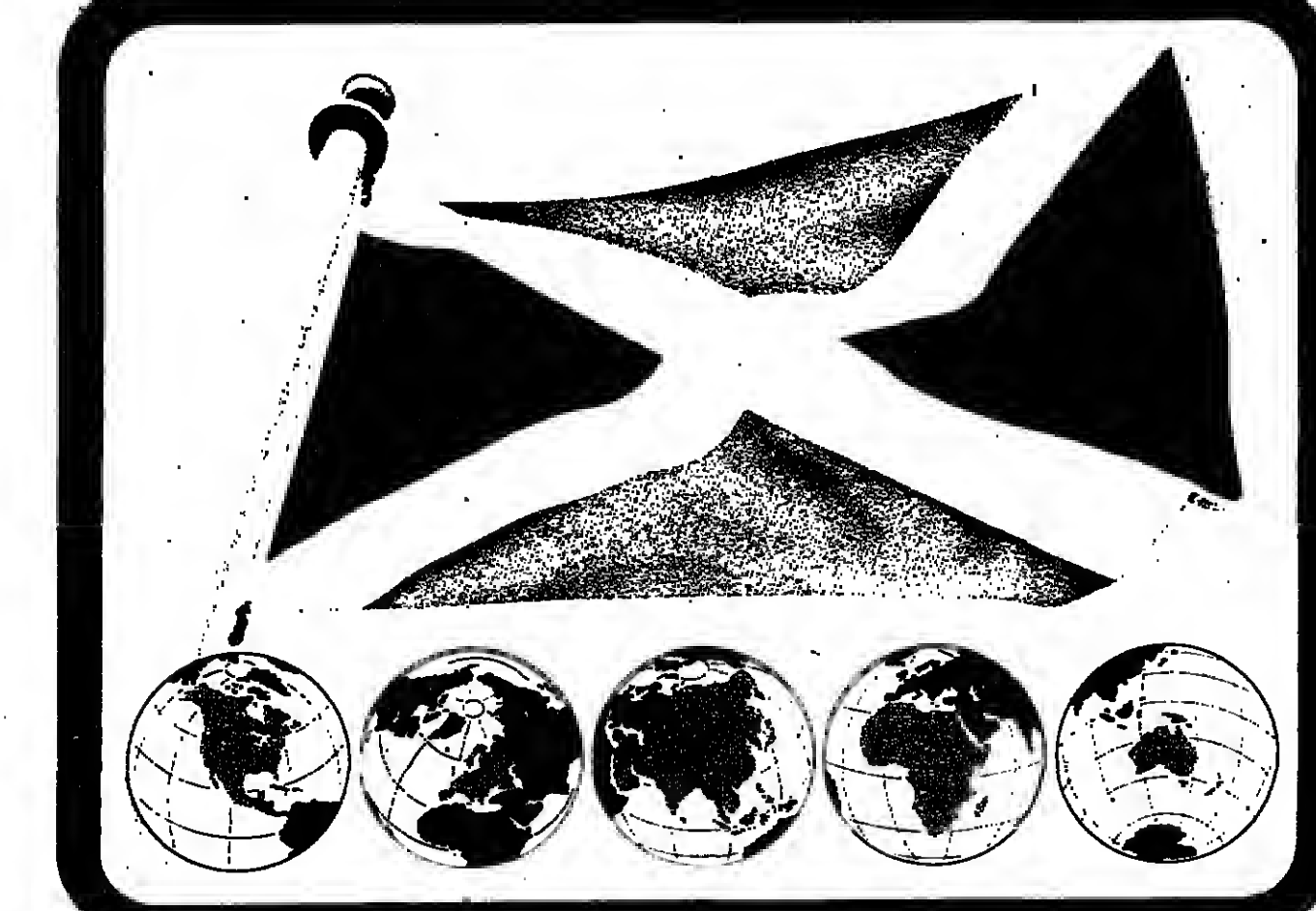
But Mr. Vaezadnia indicated the expulsions were also being ordered for the correspondents' safety. He said that feelings were running high against the foreign press, and the government was guaranteeing the safety of news bureaus or the safety of journalists.

Mr. Whitley has been in Tehran for two years and was the resident correspondent for both the Financial Times and BBC until the middle of this year. His reporting during the revolution against the shah earned the esteem of the very authorities ruling Iran at present.

Meanwhile, the Communist Tudeh Party of Iran, which was reactivated after the February revolution, was closed by revolutionary authorities.

Shah Seeks Swedish Asylum

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — The Shah of Iran asked the Swedish government to grant him asylum, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today. The request was made informally through private contacts and will not be dealt with until he sends a formal request, the spokesman said. The Shah is living in Moscow.



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Developing Nations Hit Hardest

Oil Price Rises Hurt World Grain Farming

By Seth S. King

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT) — Developing countries trying to squeeze grain farming have been hardest hit by the latest round of oil price increases, which sent tremors through world agriculture. Nations that the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is helping with grain loans are among those suffering most.

Energy shortages threaten to curtail a global economic squeeze the world bank reported last week. "Soluble poverty," 60 million people by the year 2000, the bank said.

In January, OPEC has boosted oil prices by nearly 60 percent. The effects have been felt immediately and fully in Southern Asia, adding to the economic crisis there. The oil price rise has raised farmers' production costs by 30 percent. In the regions of Central and South America, where farming is primitive, higher petroleum costs will soon increase the cost of food and fertilizer that the United States gives or sells with low-interest loans.

India has increased wheat production by more than 30 percent in the past three years. But green-revolution seeds need plentiful fertilizer, insecticides and water. Most chemical fertilizers are either petroleum-based or require a lot of fuel in processing. Also, hundreds of irrigation wells sunk in India and Pakistan with international development loans are equipped with diesel pumps.

The Brookings Institution's agriculture specialist, Fred Sanderson, estimates that higher costs of fuel and fertilizer will force grain production costs in India from the current \$140 a ton to \$155.

The OPEC increases have compounded already rising prices for most chemical fertilizers and insecticides. The cost of naphtha, a liquid petroleum base for nitrogen fertilizers, has risen from \$200 a ton to \$300 in the past six months, while the international price of anhydrous ammonia jumped 26 percent, urea was up 23 percent, and diammonium phosphate shipped from U.S. ports soared 36 percent.

As one response, the Philippines' government-controlled fertilizer authority recently raised the price of imported fertilizers by 16 percent. Some developing countries subsidize fertilizer to encourage farmers to use more. Now they must decide between increasing subsidies and risking lower crop production.

Aid Program

Through the Aid for International Development program, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ghana, Niger, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Zambia receive chemical fertilizers. Higher fertilizer prices will mean that officials of the program will have to go to an economy-minded Congress this fall for more funds. Otherwise, these countries will have to make do with less.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization recently forecast a world grain harvest this year of 1.1 billion metric tons, about 5 percent less than last year's record and 3 percent below the long-term production trends. "By mid-1980," the organization warned, "cereal stocks, currently at ample levels, could drop for the first time in five years because wheat and coarse grain output would be less than consumption."

The organization meant that if the world does not resume grain production at the record pace of last year, it will soon be eating more than it grows and using up its reserves. OPEC's oil price increases have made the outlook even graver for the poorer countries.

In Gloomy World Forecast

CIA Says Gas Lines in U.S. Almost Certain to Return

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 — Waiting lines for gasoline are almost certain to reappear once the U.S. economy begins to improve, according to the Central Intelligence Agency.

An economic upturn will stimulate greater demand for gasoline and send U.S. consumers scrambling for increasingly scarce supplies, the CIA predicted in a generally gloomy forecast of the world oil market for the next three years.

Oil price increases will come in "spurts" as industrial countries compete for insufficient fuel supplies, according to the report, which is the agency's first major assessment of the world oil situation since 1977.

"No matter how events in 1979 sort themselves out, the outlook for oil supplies over the next few years is poor," the study said. "Total oil supplies available to the Western countries are unlikely to increase significantly and may well fall."

Key Players

The CIA offered these views of key players in the world oil game:

- U.S. petroleum production will continue to drop despite the removal of federal price controls on crude oil.
- The Communist bloc, which now sells surplus oil to non-Communist countries, will become a net importer during the next three years, thereby increasing competition for Middle East oil.
- The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will not

increase production regardless of rising demand from industrial countries.

- Mexico's oil production will grow until the mid-1980s, but will then slow to avoid an inflationary disruption of its own economy that could be triggered by burgeoning revenues from oil sales.

Supply Misuse

The demand for oil will slacken temporarily because of the huge increase in price — 60 percent since Jan. 1 — and the recession now developing in the United States, it said.

"Thus, weak demand may temporarily create the illusion of ample oil supplies, masking once again the longer-term energy problem," the CIA said. "But softness in the oil market is unlikely to last long; a recovery of economic growth would quickly tighten the market and again push up oil prices unless major improvements in conservation have been achieved."

Shipping Costs

U.S. farmers, blessed this year unusually good weather, exchange wheat, corn and soybean. While they have gone high spring planting and well harvest without fuel shortages, a fuel cost is reducing profit by the time their shipments to U.S. ports on the Gulf of Mexico, the cost of moving the grain will have jumped more than 10 percent.

Last month, the cost of moving wheat to Japan had nearly doubled since a year ago, from \$5 to \$36.25 per metric ton, forcing U.S. grain exporters, spurned Soviet buying, have all pushed up prices for wheat, corn. Rising shipping costs have been added and passed to importers.

Japan, the largest buyer of U.S. products, can absorb the cost. But Egypt, Bangladesh, Pakistan dependent on U.S. to feed growing populations, a dismal choice: pay more for currency for food, persuade United States to provide more

South Pacific

Owners Won't Sell Island Fought for Nuclear Dump

DNEY, Aug. 21 (AP) — The residents of Palmyra Island, in the Pacific Ocean, which the government has considered as a suitable dumping ground for nuclear waste, said yesterday that they did not want to sell.

Fullard-Leo, 50, one of the brothers who own the island, the Sydney Morning Herald said, he has been told that he and his brothers had stated their opposition in a cable to President Carter.

The United States has expressed interest in buying the 500-acre site for up to 30,000 tons of spent nuclear fuel and reportedly is prepared to pay \$16 million to \$18 million for the property (IHT, Aug. 19).

Palmyra is totally unsuited to disposal of nuclear waste, Mr. Fullard-Leo said, he is opposed to the proposal because of the environmental risks it poses to the Pacific area.

High Rainfall

It is an extremely high rainfall with heat, humidity and corrosive salt-laden winds, he added, have trouble storing anything. Palmyra's waters feed three tidal currents, two of which known to flow west and the other flows east. They are rich in and every other kind of edible fish.

Palmyra is "everybody's idea of a South Seas tropical island." A true tropical paradise all waving palm trees, coral and white sandy beaches.

Palmyra, 1,600 miles southwest of Hawaii, is an atoll of 50 islands connected by causeways and surrounded by a barrier reef. It was discovered by a U.S. ship in 1802 and annexed by the United States in 1912.

Fullard-Leo and his brothers, Leslie, 69, and Alvin, 47, tried Palmyra from their father, Leslie Fullard-Leo, an Australian who made a fortune in Canada and South Africa. He bought Palmyra Island for \$15,000 in 1922.

U.S. Claim Rejected

U.S. Navy air base was built on the island in 1939 and 6,000 troops were stationed there during World War II. But in 1947, before the elder Mr. Fullard-Leo's death, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against a government claim to the island.

Until Hawaii became a U.S. state in 1959, Palmyra was administered as part of Honolulu. Since then, it has remained privately owned, it was classified as an unincorporated U.S. possession administered by the Interior Department.

Fullard-Leo said that he and his brothers had been asked twice to sell the island for

Garbage bags containing oil and sand await collection Monday on a beach on Mustang Island, Texas, near Corpus Christi. Oil from the Mexican well Ixtoc 1 washed onto the island Sunday.

Because of Texas Coast Pollution

U.S. May Ask Mexico to Pay for Oil Spill

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 — U.S. State Department officials say that they are hoping for a friendly settlement to collect damages from Mexico for the oil spill polluting the Texas coast. An interagency group is researching U.S. laws to determine whether the United States can sue Mexico if necessary.

The possibility of such a suit seems to signal a change in administration thinking. On Aug. 13, three days before he became attorney general, Benjamin Civiletti said that the Justice Department did not intend to sue Mexico for damages, saying that the threat of legal reprisals against that country would be "a silly proposition."

"I don't think we'd want to go to

court without talking to the Mexicans," Peter Olson, a State Department lawyer, said yesterday. "That's not a way to build warm and cozy relations with a country that we have as much going on with as we have with Mexico."

"Our first recourse, quite frankly, is an amicable agreement to set up a system for paying for this," said another official.

No Signal

Mexico has given the United States no firm signal of whether it would pay for the damage to the Texas shoreline, Mr. Olson said.

Administration officials have set up a group from the Coast Guard and the departments of State, Interior and Justice to research U.S.

laws to determine if suits could be filed against Mexico or the Mexican companies involved.

Some Justice Department officials said that because the U.S. government owns Padre Island, a resort area off Texas where some of the oil washed ashore last week, it might be able to file a damage suit against Mexico.

Meanwhile, an official of Pemex, the Mexican government oil company that was drilling the blown Ixtoc 1 well in the Bay of Campeche, said yesterday that the company hopes to cap the well this week — more than three weeks ahead of schedule. The well, 500 miles south of the lower Texas coast, blew out June 3 and has been releasing oil at a rate of 30,000 barrels a day.



Ronald Clouser Admits involvement in trial interrupted

Penitent's 'Confession' May Aid Priest on Trial for U.S. Holdups

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 21 (AP) — The trial of a Roman Catholic priest accused of robbery was interrupted yesterday when a man who resembles him appeared in a court and admitted involvement in the robberies.

Judge Andrew Christie interrupted the trial of the Rev. Bernard Pagano, telling the courtroom that another man had confessed to the crimes. But the lawyer for the second man objected to the word "confess" and said that his client was conceding only "an involvement in these acts."

Judge Christie said that if the second man, Ronald Clouser, is charged, Rev. Pagano's trial will be over. If he is not charged, the judge said, the defense would probably call Mr. Clouser as a witness.

Rev. Pagano was arrested in February while he was assistant pastor of St. Mary's Church in Cambridge, Md., and charged with the series of holdups that occurred in January and February.

The robber, who was dubbed the "gentleman bandit" because of his mild manners and fine dress, used a small handgun during holdups that netted him \$1,185.

Mr. Clouser, although 14 years the younger of the men, bears a strong resemblance to the priest.

Element, Common in U.S., Vital to Superconductivity

Much-Wasted Helium: A Key to Future of Technology

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT) — Helium, as commonplace as the gas-filled children's balloons sold at the zoo, is under intense scrutiny because of a warning by scientists that wasting it will imperil the world's technological future.

The warning has compelled government policymakers and energy experts to reexamine the properties and potential of helium, a substance so elusive that after its existence was discovered on the sun in 1868, three decades elapsed before it was also found to exist on earth.

Scientists testified at a congressional hearing this month that helium is the key to a "superconductivity" by which global energy starvation can be averted. Helium is a gas, but it can be liquefied and then solidified. Helium is the only substance that does not freeze solid at such a low temperature; its most important technological potential is as a refrigerant for superconductors — substances that lose practically all resistance to electricity when so chilled.

\$50-Million Bonanza

Political Action Groups Play Growing U.S. Role

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT) — Congressional candidates, gearing up for the 1980 election, can count on a bonanza of \$50 million or more to help pay their campaign bills, money furnished by interest groups eager to make new friends and reward old ones.

Unless Congress acts to curb such entirely legal activity by means of a bill due for consideration in a few weeks, more than 2,000 political action committees set up by corporations, labor unions and professional and trade associations will play an expanded role in deciding who makes federal law.

Although organized labor has operated such campaign finance units for about 30 years, similar efforts by corporations and groups like realtors and gun owners were only first effective in the 1976 elections.

Their potential effect was underlined last week by an announcement that the National Conservative Political Action Committee would spend about \$700,000 in a campaign to unseat five liberal Democratic senators next year.

10-Fold Increase

Formal approval of political action committees by Congress in 1972 and 1974 and by the Federal Election Commission in 1975 has produced a nearly ten-fold increase in the last four years in the number of corporate committees, now between 800 and 900.

In the 1978 congressional election, political action committees gave about three times as much money to incumbents as to challengers. Labor committees gave al-

most all their money to Democrats; corporate groups gave Republicans about twice as much as Democrats. All told, the committees contributed about \$35 million.

Critics of the increasing influence of such committees have correlated campaign contributions with floor votes of particular interest to the contributors.

Common Cause, a public affairs lobby, examined House approval earlier this year of an amendment that weakened government enforcement power in real estate fraud cases, an amendment supported by the National Association of Realtors. Of 245 members who voted for the amendment, 203 had received campaign contributions from the realtors' political action committee, sponsored by the association, which distributed \$1.1 million last year.

\$10,000 Limit

The average House member received 25 percent of his most recent campaign costs from political action committees, whose campaign contributions to candidates are limited to \$5,000 in a primary and \$5,000 in the general election.

Presidential candidates in 1976, on the other hand, got very little, in part because such contributions were legal during the primaries only. The general election was underwritten entirely with federal funds for the first time.

Legislation to establish federal campaign subsidies for congressional races and thus make candidates less dependent on action committee donations was killed in House committee last May.

But opponents of heavy spending by the special interest groups are planning another try next month. The new bill would limit a House member from accepting more than \$50,000 in political action contributions during the two years before an election and would cut the maximum committee donation in half.

Iran Air Agrees To Keep Vow to Buy 6 Airbuses

TEHRAN, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — Iran Air has agreed to abide by its pre-revolution commitment to buy six European A-300 Airbuses but has canceled the purchase of three of the five Boeing 747s it had ordered.

The national airline's new managing director, Qasem Shakhnia, said last night that the U.S. Boeing Corp. had agreed not to demand compensation for the canceled 747s, the construction of which has not yet begun.

Mr. Shakhnia said that Iran had tried to cancel the purchase of the other two 747s but had decided when Boeing demanded \$18 million as a cancellation fee. He said the two planes will be used to transport Muslim pilgrims to the holy city of Mecca this autumn and then leased to other airlines.

Mr. Shakhnia said the delivery of the Airbuses had been delayed because the European consortium had assigned them to another buyer when the Iranians fell behind on their advance payments following the overthrow of the shah.

Equatorial Guinea Reported Ready To Attend Nonaligned Conference

From Agency Dispatches

MADRID, Aug. 21 — Equatorial Guinea's new rulers have decided to attend next month's summit of nonaligned nations in Havana, Spanish newspapers reported today. They said the decision was made yesterday during the first meeting of the ruling military council that toppled dictator Francisco Macias Nguema earlier this month.

Diario 16 also reported that a magistrate was leaving the capital of Malabo today for Bata, where Mr. Macias is imprisoned after being captured Saturday, to prepare the trial of the fallen dictator. The report said the trial could take place in about two weeks.

Meanwhile, the country's new leader, Lt. Col. Obiang Nguema Mba Nzo, yesterday urged Equatorial Guinean exiles living in Spain to return to their homeland and set about rebuilding the nation's economy. In a message made public at the former Spanish colony's embassy here, Col. Obiang Nguema said the deposed dictator had left a "ruined" nation.

During Mr. Macias' 11 years of power, an estimated 100,000 Guineans fled the country. According to UN statistics, about 6,000 exiles are in Spain, 60,000 in Gabon, 30,000 in Cameroon and 5,000 in Nigeria.

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Little Has Changed in Rhodesia

Now that Margaret Thatcher, Julius Nyerere and Kenneth Kaunda have persuaded Zimbabwe Rhodesia and the Patriotic Front to participate in the London all-parties conference next month, all manner of questions arise as to what the gathering is likely to accomplish. Its stated purpose, of course, is to install a freely elected government in Salisbury operating under a constitution that has majority approval. Underlying that purpose is a need to assure support for any newly elected government, in Africa and elsewhere, and to put an end to the guerrilla war that has taken more than 15,000 lives. And at the foundation level, there is Britain's need to protect its economic and security interests in Africa. Mrs. Thatcher may reason that a failed conference will change nothing, but a success — for example, a victory for Prime Minister Muzorewa in Commonwealth-supervised elections with a British-drafted and Commonwealth-approved constitution — would be a major diplomatic triumph. But little has yet happened to suggest that the significant differences between the Muzorewa government and the Patriotic Front have become more tractable.

To begin with, both sides have agreed to talk only in the British, not to each other. Each regards the other as a more or less outlaw entity, although Bishop Muzorewa has often indicated he would like to reach an accommodation with Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, the Patriotic Front leaders. And although they have both agreed to negotiate with Britain, both have major objections to the role the British have staked out for themselves. Muzorewa is clearly displeased with the basic British posture as "the colonial power," since that, in effect, delegitimizes his government, which came to office in elections Britain's Conservative government certified as free and fair. The Patriotic Front rejects Britain's role as "the [only] constitutional authority" in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, by virtue of guerrilla control of some Rhodesian territory. There are also basic disagreements among the parties on questions of electoral supervision, control of the armed forces and police, safeguards for whites and separation of the discussions on the constitution from those on security and other matters. Yet, with all these differences, talks would normally appear to be better than no talks, even through an imperfect intermediary.

For one thing, each side's participation in the London conference suggests a willingness

to take part in new elections and to consider a British draft constitution as a basis for negotiation. As in any negotiating process, much is ambiguous and therefore amenable to compromise. The word "transition," for example, figures prominently in the Patriotic Front's acceptance statement. For the first time, the front has said it would not oppose a UN presence during a transition period. It is not clear, however, whether transition refers to the crucial stage leading up to and including the election, or if it means the less critical period of handing over power after the election. It seems unlikely, for example, that Nkomo would give up an opportunity to influence the form of the election since as a member of the minority Matabele tribe he would be at a distinct disadvantage with respect to Mugabe and Muzorewa, both of whom are majority Shonas. There would also be some room to maneuver on the questions of electoral supervision — the formulation "under British government authority with Commonwealth observers" does not preclude satisfying both Bishop Muzorewa and the Patriotic Front — and safeguards for whites, an area in which Muzorewa, Nkomo and Mugabe may find a community of interest.

The tough nut, which for the moment seems uncrackable, is control of the security forces, which means control of the country. Muzorewa could be expected to go along with any changes that enhance government authority over the existing white-run army and police force, but not those that would replace the existing forces with Patriotic Front guerrillas. Nkomo and Mugabe are consistent in demanding that their troops take over the security services as a pre-condition to elections. If the Patriotic Front does not give on this point, Britain has the option of doing nothing or giving Muzorewa some form of recognition. In either case the guerrilla war will continue. If Britain accepts the Patriotic Front demand, but Muzorewa says no, the British can hardly force him to reverse his stand. If such a stalemate develops, Muzorewa is likely to be driven into the arms of the South Africans for military support against the guerrillas and the Soviet Union will supply the arms required by the Front-line states that shelter them. That is hardly an outcome Britain would welcome, but it is a real possibility if the September negotiations are not handled with extraordinary skill.

Counting the World's Wealth

Even in the poorest regions of the world, standards of living are visibly rising. In the countries in the middle range of wealth, rates of progress are often spectacular. The World Bank has again published its annual description of the process, and its prospect for the rest of the century. The bank describes what you might call the long waves of history — the slow trends of demography and development that are visible only in long perspective. This time it pays particular attention to the hundreds of millions of people who, over the next two decades, will be pouring into the gigantic cities of countries not yet fully industrialized.

Two decades ago, in the very poor countries of southern Asia and Africa, life expectancy for a new born child was 42 years. Today it's 50. In the same period, among the middle range of countries running from Egypt at the least wealthy end of the scale up to Spain, life expectancy has risen from 53 years to 60. In the industrial world, it's up from 69 to 74. Wealth can buy a society a lot of things, and one of them is life itself. Another is literacy and access to education, which have been rising equally fast.

Birthrates have come down significantly, nearly everywhere, over these two decades, but not so fast as death rates. The world's population is now over 4 billion, and the World Bank estimates that it will go up to about 6 billion by the end of the century. In 1950, there were only six cities with more than 5 million people and all but one — Buenos Aires — were in the industrial world. By the end of the century, the bank estimates, there will be at least 30 cities that big and 18

of them will be in the developing world. One, Mexico City, may well reach 30 million. During the middle 1970s, both Mexico City and Sao Paulo were growing at a rate of half a million people every year.

In these vast cities, whose ideas of progress will prevail? For some of their citizens, transportation means clearing streets of vendors and pedestrians to enable their cars to move. For them, education means universities and health care means modern hospitals. But for most of the people in those cities, streets will be useless without buses, and education means free elementary schools. For them, health depends less on clinical care than on the state of the water supply and the sewers. In some of these countries, although not for the world as a whole, food production per capita has recently been sliding downward. For most people on this earth, the terms of life and death will be set less by the doctors than by the farmers and the plumbers.

The World Bank, as you might have suspected, does not offer these forecasts merely for their academic interest. It wishes to remind you that the process of development works — faster in some places than in others, but measurably almost everywhere. The bank also wishes to remind you why it works. For the developing economies, for example, it is crucial to be able to export their products into the markets of the rich industrial nations. It is also crucial to keep getting the development capital that those rich nations, like the United States, provide through channels like the World Bank.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Making a Zimbabwe 'Marionette'

Those in the West who would leave Muzorewa dangling without support and accuse him of being a "marionette" are making the biggest contribution to turning him into one. Far better to give active support to what, with all its blemishes, is a democratically

elected regime. For in postcolonial Africa the masses are best off in those countries where the farmers are free, business can flourish and white helpers pay for their privileges, not in the lands that have opted for dogmatic Africanization and Marxism.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 22, 1904

NEW YORK — Terrible storms of wind and rain devastated several places in the United States on Saturday. At St. Paul, Minn., two theaters were razed to the ground, an immense steel bridge crossing the Mississippi at a height of 200 feet was almost totally destroyed, and 200 buildings were wrecked. The wind reached a velocity of 80 miles an hour. At the World's Fair, the downpour penetrated the roof of the Palace of Manufacturers, destroying magnificent Parisian dresses valued at \$500,000. In New York, considerable damage was done, cars and trains being washed off the metals and walls undermined by flooding.

PARIS — Today's editorial reads: "The world is very curious to know what new mechanical triumphs can be achieved by the airships of the future. The wonders that have been accomplished with the Graf Zeppelin have greatly enhanced the general estimation of the value of this type of aircraft. There can be little doubt of its further usefulness. But the greater the weight of the ship, the greater must be the power of the engines. In the pursuit of safety, bigger and bigger airships must be built. It is not extravagant, on the whole, to expect that air travel, long before the middle of this century, will become as common as railway travel between 1830 and 1850."



Turkey: 'Pyrex Flight' to Bleak Reality

By Andrew Borowiec

ISTANBUL — The "pyrex flight" from northern Cyprus to Istanbul's Yedigöller airport, is perhaps one of the most bitter illustrations of Turkey's economic quagmire. It brings men and women burdened by an assortment of "luxury goods" no longer available on the local market: blankets, pyrex dishes, electrical appliances, whisky and above all, coffee. That staple Turkish beverage has long disappeared from stores.

The irony of the situation is that all these goods are obtainable in northern Cyprus, controlled by the Turkish Army since the 1974 military intervention. The so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" (TFSC) has a free-wheeling economy which appears oblivious of the economic restrictions of the "motherland."

The average Turk is allowed to travel abroad once every three years but because northern Cyprus uses Turkish currency, trips to the island are permitted once a year. Although each visitor is allowed to spend the equivalent of \$200, most find ways around the restriction.

When the "pyrex flight" passengers have retrieved their multiple bundles, they face the bleak reality of Turkey: lines outside gasoline stations, lines outside stores selling margarine and cooking oil, shortages affecting even essential products such as medicine.

And there is little respite in the offing. The Turkish currency remains as weak as the tattered lira banknotes showing the image of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey. The inflation rate this year is expected to pass the 80 percent mark and may even reach 100 percent.

There is, of course, the much heralded aid package which the Western nations finally organized to help this shaky pillar of the southeastern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Some time in the coming months Turkey should be getting \$1.7 billion from various sources — with various strings attached.

But even before the money reaches the state coffers, Turkey will have to borrow more in finance its ever growing fuel bill. This year the cost of imported fuel (more than \$2 billion) will surpass the country's export capability. At this writing, Turkey's foreign debt is close to \$16 billion.

Usual Exceptions
Officially, hard currency allocations are available for essential imports only. They include oil, steel for construction and fertilizers. There are, as usual, exceptions.

The Western aid package followed much haggling and much sweat. Turkey has been a case, Premier Bulent Ecevit had disregarded his promise and devalued the lira in June and July, for a total of 52 percent against the British pound but only 43 percent against the U.S. dollar.

The devaluation has not eliminated the thriving Istanbul black

market. Many economists feel that the "fresh foreign money," as usual, is coming too late to help either Ecevit or Turkey.

The unhappy left-of-center Ecevit government is trying to convince itself that the economy will manage to survive the year. And by mid-1980, Ecevit promises the dwindling ranks of supporters, "we hope to reduce inflation to 35 percent."

'No Escape'

The problem is that Ecevit may not be part of the political scene to see his lower inflation promises materialize. His Republican People's Party has been depleted by defections and deaths of members of parliament and consequently lost its parliamentary majority before the summer recess.

The October by-elections for 5 seats in the National Assembly (lower house) and for one third of the Senate may be just what opposition leader Süleyman Demirel needs to topple Ecevit's 19-month-old government.

"They will run and we will

pursue," Demirel is on record as saying. "They will run out of breath. We will catch them and bring them down. There is no escape."

Many Turkish intellectuals agree that chances of "escape" for Mr. Ecevit are slim. But can Turkey escape further turmoil and economic stagnation?

The strategic nation of 45 million straddling Europe and Asia has just about every problem under the sun. Its economic woes are compounded by unabated political gangsterism which claims, on average, three lives a day.

A state of martial law exists in 19 provinces inhabited by more than one third of the country's population. But the embittered military complain that the government gives it little leeway in pursuing extremist gangsters fighting for a variety of causes all of which are opposed to the concept of "Kemalism" or secular democracy which the army is committed to defend.

But while Ecevit and his supporters frequently see the rightists, such as the "Grey Wolf" commandos, as

the source of turmoil, the conservative military establishment is more afraid of the leftist extremists.

At the same time, the military appear opposed to the prospect of Demirel emerging, once again, as the country's helmsman. Many senior officers see Demirel as a demagogue, a man who initiated the present vicious circle of borrowing and reckless economic policies.

Turkey's tragedy is not that it is devoid either of resources or talent. The nation is a victim of unsuitable political system, which puts party interests above those of the country, of gross mismanagement and red tape compared to which some Arab countries are models of efficiency.

The masses are getting increasingly embittered at the inability of their elected representatives to make any progress, anywhere. Political and economic promises ring more and more hollow and few Turks look with any real hope to the Autumn elections which may merely exacerbate the crisis and harm further foreign aid prospects.

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Justice Under a Bell

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Griffin Bell, the courtly judge who has just stepped down as attorney general, brought in government the best the Carter administration has to offer. In running the Justice Department, he has been honest, humane and nonpolitical with a vengeance.

By leaning over backwards to be nonpolitical, however, Judge Bell left power in the hands of political activists lower down in the department. So his record charts the limits of morality in government, and provides an insight into the systematic weaknesses of the Carter administration.

The good-guy approach finds its chief virtue in appointments. Probably the outstanding achievement of Judge Bell's service as attorney general was the designation of a new director of the FBI. William Webster, the fellow judge whom Bell selected for the post, is an undoubted success. By reorganizing the bureau and writing rules of behavior into a proposed new statute, he has moved far away from the excesses associated with J. Edgar Hoover. But Judge Webster has managed the transition without any loss of professional expertise or morale. Witness the cracking by the FBI last year of a Soviet spy ring at the United Nations.

Good Soldier

Probably the blackest chapter in the story of Judge Bell's tenure at Justice involved the maneuvers which led to the ouster of David Marston, the Republican holdover as U.S. attorney in Philadelphia.

But that action was initiated by President Carter on behalf of a powerful Democratic congressman. The attorney general was just being a good soldier, not acting on his own bat.

When Judge Bell did act on his own, we worked religiously to undo the dirty reputation given to the Justice Department by the unabashed meddling of John Mitchell and Richard Kleindienst in the Nixon administration. He took a nonpolitical stance across the board — and with similar results in every case.

A notable example in the criminal field was the prosecution of Smith Bagley, the Reynolds Tobacco heir, on charges of fraud. Mr. Bagley had been an early financial backer of the Carter campaign for the presidency. In order to avoid any suspicion of political interference, Judge Bell and the assistant attorney general, Philip Heymann, both kept their distances from the case.

The gun-bro professionals in the Criminal Division took over, and brought, with much applause from the press, a prosecution. It turned out to be an exceedingly weak case. The judge complained repeatedly about lack of evidence, and the 12 jurors eventually all voted for acquittal.

In the anti-trust field, the biggest thing going has been a case, instituted by the Johnson administration and carried forward by the Nixon and Ford administrations, against IBM. That unending case, involving millions of documents of a highly technical nature, has raised questions as to whether litigation is

the right way to settle issues of industrial policy. Judge Bell clearly does not believe it is, and in his last days as attorney general, he said that if he had not disqualified himself from the IBM suit, he would have settled with the company.

Civil Rights

But he did disqualify himself — on the not very material grounds that his Atlanta law firm had once represented IBM in an unrelated case. He left anti-trust matters in the hands of an eager assistant attorney, John Shenefield. Mr. Shenefield is prosecuting the case vigorously.

In the civil rights field, there has come most recently the case against Mayor Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia, and 19 members of the city's police department, on charges growing out of brutal treatment of minorities. The case cannot possibly be brought to trial for months. By that time there will have been elected one of three candidates in the Philadelphia mayoralty election. All are Rizzo opponents pledged to reform the police. In the interim what the case does is heighten race tensions and give Rizzo a highly emotional Philadelphia-against-the-feds defense.

But the case was dear to Assistant Attorney General Drew Davis 3d and the activists in the Civil Rights Division. Judge Bell could not deny them without seeming to be against civil rights. So he signed the complaint.

What these three examples describe is the inner history of the whole Carter administration. The president and his men came to office determined to be good, but without any strategy for governing. In the absence of their own strategy they had to take the ready-made program of the activists who dominate the sub-cabinet posts in the administration. That program, in foreign and in domestic matters, is essentially the program the country repudiated when it voted against George McGovern in 1972. It is not surprising that it is proving unworkable now.

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Vacation, Business, ...Malaise

By David S. Broder

ST. JAMES, Mich. — The description of Jimmy Carter's voyage down the Mississippi on Delta Queen was provided appropriately, by Mark Twain's subversive classic, "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court."

"When the king traveled for change of air," Twain wrote, "he visited a distant noble whom he wished to bankrupt with the cost of his keep, part of the administration moved with him. It was a fashion of the time... for although an expedition was strictly a hot excursion for the king, he took some of his business functions going, just the same."

Carter's business is getting elected, so there was not a hand between St. Paul and St. Louis was safe from being shook by president this past week. But the chief executive is not only person who has learned to combine vacations with a bit of work. If you doubt that, read of

Fabled Place

The bumble proprietor of a colormen, seeking nothing more than a week's respite from the exhausting summer-long drama of expected departures from the administration, finds it impossible for contractual reasons, in sub-report on his visit to Beaver Island.

The island is a fabled place shrouded in the mists of north Lake Michigan, appearing occasionally in history as the site of Mormon Kingdom of St. James, and, more durably, as an Irish village. Four Broder boys, as lads, learned to skip stones in its sandy beaches, have found a full seasonal employment here, summer. They wished, understandably, to have the press take note of the historic breakthrough represented by their all being on pay at the same time for the first time ever.

The first conclusion, therefore, that the economy of America, seen from this perspective, has never been sounder. However, a sudden slump following Labor Day cannot be avoided — without serious danger of runaway.

Technological obsolescence is a greater threat to this country than even the moral decay of the present has been so vigilant in guarding against.

On the day of scheduled train from Charlevoix to St. James, I proud ferryboat Beaver Island and her smaller sister ship, I South Shore, were laid up in St. James, unable to face the wintry Lake Michigan swells.

There have been many times aboard those ships, when I ardently wished they had turned back never sailed. But, capitulating, waves of this sea seemed to be an act of nautical cowardice. Conclusion: The merchant marine is trouble.

Two days later, they were sailing again, which was fortunate, because the gear shift on the Dodge Ramcharger had been broken off at the base, where it fit into the steering column, and a wounded vehicle had to be sent to Charlevoix for repairs.

The circumstances that led to this mishap are as mysterious as the loss of Andrew Young's departure. It lads in the vehicle, when the motor snapped, are as forthcoming as a Star Department. Like the ambulance, one moment it was there and the next it was gone.

The final topic concerns environmental extremism. Since the last visit, Michigan has passed a "throwaway" law on bottles and cans, requiring a 10-cent deposit on each container of beer (or 1st. pose, other beverages).

Lost Mystique

I am sure it was viewed as a progressive measure, but it has destroyed an important part of Beaver Island mystique.

For as long as I can remember the highlight of the day for many of us has been the after-dinner trip to the island dump, where we could visit with other cottagers on a similar mission. As the sun set, waves of the day's collection of beer cans and tossed them harmlessly in the direction of the ever-circling seagulls.

It was good, clean, healthy outdoor recreation, available for the whole family, from oldest to youngest. But no longer. Now the beer cans must be washed and packaged separately from the rest of the garbage, for return to McDonough's.

Something good and honest has gone from our lives, and the pain of its loss is not eased by having food kids on the payroll at last. The malaise, Mr. President, has reached even Beaver Island. And when it reaches here, there aren't many places left.

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19,500 GIs in Europe Still Unaccounted For

U.S. Army Quietly Seeking Remains of World War II's MIAs

By Robert H. Reid

FRANKFURT, Aug. 21 (AP) — Thirty-four years after the guns fell silent, the U.S. Army is still looking for remains of some of the 19,500 American soldiers missing in action in Europe during World War II.

The Army ended its large-scale search for World War II MIAs decades ago, and most will remain lost forever in the shallow graves where they fell in France, West Germany, Belgium, Holland and elsewhere in Western Europe and in North Africa.

But from time to time, construction workers, farmers and souvenir hunters unearth remains of GIs. In some cases, dog tags and weapons are also found nearby.

"Known Only to God"

Eleven bodies of U.S. soldiers killed in World War II have been found in Europe since December, 1977, the Army says. Morticians could identify only four of them. The task of recovering, identifying and disposing of the remains falls to the Memorial Affairs Activity, a 40-member unit of soldiers and ci-

vilians that serves as the Army's funeral home in Europe.

If remains are identifiable, they are buried in European military cemeteries or shipped to the United States, according to the family's wishes. Those bodies that cannot be identified are buried in U.S. cemeteries in Europe under tombstones that read, "Known Only to God."

"We take a seven-man firing squad and six pallbearers and conduct full military honors for them

for the war dead," said John Rogers, a former funeral director from Frankfurt, Ky., who serves as the unit's chief mortician. "They practice under my supervision prior to each funeral," he added. "So the service will be dignified."

The unit's next funeral will be Sept. 10 at the Ardennes Cemetery in Belgium for Sgt. James Becker of Texas, who crashed with his bomber in northern Germany in 1944. He was 20.

A farmer unearthed his remains in a peat bog in January, 1977, Mr. Rogers said. The body was wrapped in a parachute, and his high school ring and Army-issue watch were found in the grave. The watch had stopped at 1:19.

"Lucky"

"We were lucky with the Becker case," said Mr. Rogers. "Identification can be difficult. It's not like the Vietnam war, where every bit of information on the individual went into a computer after someone became missing."

Discoveries are often made by construction crews, and the remains of U.S. infantrymen, aviators and tank crewmen become grim reminders of an era when Europe was not prosperous and peaceful. "We found one near the train station in Hoogeveen, Holland," Mr. Rogers said. "They were building an underground pedestrian tunnel when they found fragments of an aircraft."

Inside the single-seat fighter was the body of 2d Lt. Albert Albino, missing since 1943. German occupation forces had bulldozed over the crash site, presumably so the railroad tracks could be repaired as soon as possible.

Not all searches find remains. "I took a graves registration team and

scuba diver to Omaha Beach last June after a French diver said he saw some Sherman tanks with their hatches down submerged in the water," Mr. Rogers said.

"We spent four days searching, but couldn't find them. The French Navy promised to search the area with sonar equipment, and if they find them, we'll go back."

Search for Mass Grave

Last November a West German told U.S. officials in France he knew of a mass grave of 17 or 18 U.S. paratroopers near Saales, France. The German, who was not identified, said that as a young soldier, he had seen the prisoners marched off into the woods by SS troops. The Nazis emerged later without their prisoners.

A team from the Frankfurt unit searched the area, but were unable to find the grave. The German said the area had changed too much over the years, Mr. Rogers said.

Mr. Rogers and his team use medical and dental records and old battlefield reports to try to identify remains. The process can take months and is often futile.

"Sometimes we know they are Americans simply by the fact that they are carrying American equipment," he said.

For the families of the victims, the discoveries can bring back the pain the years have tried to erase.

But sometimes it can ease the ache. "Last September, we found one under the street in Metz, France," said Mr. Rogers. "We recovered his dog tags, made the identification and shipped the body home to the widow. They said she had never remarried and now could accept that her husband was dead."

As Growth Rate Declines

Moscow Moves to Streamline Economy

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — For years, the Kremlin leadership has been debating ways of making its huge and centralized economic planning bureaucracy more effective. Now, with an energy crisis and a labor shortage approaching, the authorities have moved from words to action.

Last month, the Communist Party's Central Committee decreed key changes in the basic economic indicators used to make sure that factory workers and managers fulfill their assigned plans. And the press, which was ordered in May to look livelier and be more effective, has begun exhorting everybody to make sure that these reforms are not foiled by earlier ones, by bureaucratic delay and obfuscation.

Making sure that orders are obeyed in the Soviet Union is not as simple as it sounds. President Leonid Brezhnev has been criticizing economic performance for years but has been unable to do much about it. Last November, for example, he complained that the state planning organization, Gosplan, and government ministries simply had not carried out promises by the Communist Party to increase production of scarce consumer goods.

Shortages

Last month Pravda explained why small consumer items like flashlight batteries, enamel pots and pans, and detergent were in chronically short supply. The planning system rewards factories not for producing their quotas of such items but for the value of their output. So small, cheap items are often neglected in favor of big, expensive ones.

Construction enterprises have

been rewarded not for finishing projects on time but for getting them started. Of the new factories and other buildings constructed from 1971 to 1975, 37 percent took twice as long as planned.

These problems have been discussed in the Soviet press for years. Now, in theory, they are to be eliminated. The decree adopted on July 27 by the Central Committee says that the criteria will be changed to make sure that enterprises do what the plan tells them to do, not just what will look good in the production figures.

Construction projects will be judged on their performance in finishing buildings and roads, not just on starting them. Workers' pay will be increased or docked according to the same criteria. Factories will have to produce the batteries and pans that the plan assigns them. The measure of success will not be gross volume but net value added.

Revising annual plans after they have been assigned, a practice that insures the rewards of "overfulfillment" even when undesired, is ruled out. And from next year on, the five-year plan is to become the basic tool of economic policy, not the yearly plan.

All this is more tinkering than reform, and in strengthening the sanctions available to the state planning committee, it moves toward centralization and control than toward liberalization and flexibility.

This time there is greater urgency. Soviet economic growth, which was 5 percent a year in 1965, is expected to fall below 3 percent a year in the 1980s. An approaching labor shortage, caused by a low birthrate, and possible shortfalls in oil production may reduce growth and prosperity even further unless productivity rises.



HUNGARIAN FETE — Paratroopers drop toward and into the Danube in front of the Parliament building in Budapest as part of Constitution Day festivities. Monday was the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian Constitution.

voiding Tense Areas

Soviet Vessels Steer Clear of Cuba, Leave Caribbean

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP) — Soviet warships have left the Caribbean without making any visit to Cuba or approaching tense areas, U.S. officials said yesterday.

They speculated that the Soviet ships may have passed up their customary visits to Cuba on this voyage because Havana is soon to host meetings of nonaligned countries. Both the Russians and the Cubans may think it wise to play it safe in their close relationship at this time, said one official, who asked to remain anonymous.

The State Department last week said the Soviet Navy's latest voyage to the Caribbean was a source of concern because it came at a time when Cuba is having a more assertive policy in this hemisphere. "There were suggestions that the Soviet ships would sail off the coast of Nicaragua in a show of support for the new Sandinista-led government there. However, the U.S. said last week that it viewed Soviet voyages as routine, the usual deployment in the Caribbean in the last 10 years."

Nonetheless, defense officials they were surprised that the Soviet guided-missile ships, a carrier and a submarine left the Caribbean after only about a week without stopping in Cuba or maneuvering with units of the Cuban Navy.

Russia Accuses U.S.

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Soviet Union charged today the United States is stalling press on demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and warned that the U.S. is just as important to Soviet security as it is to the U.S. and Japan.

The Communist Party daily said that at a recent Washington session between the two powers, the United States refused to negotiate a resumption of talks on the Indian Ocean refused to fix a date for another session on the question.

rst in 50,000-Ton Class

Russia Said to Construct Large Nuclear Carrier

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI) — U.S. intelligence specialists were told yesterday that the Soviet Union has begun building its first large-deck, nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.

Navy spokesmen, however, declined to confirm or deny the report, published by Aviation Week & Technology. But he said the U.S. has the capability of building such a carrier, estimated to be 50,000-ton class.

World Drive Aims

Cut Work Week

NEVA, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Leaders from 30 countries today began a worldwide campaign to reduce the work week and six annual vacation in the steel and metal industries.

The campaign will be coordinated by the International Metalworkers' Federation, whose affiliated unions in the non-Communist countries represent 14 million workers. The campaign was opened on the anniversary of an IMF-led effort for a five-day, 40-hour week. When that campaign was started in 1954, steel and metal workers had a six-day week of 48

Obituaries

Ex-Premier of Lithuania, Kazys Skirpa, in Maryland

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP) — Kazys Skirpa, 84, who was premier of Lithuania for six weeks in 1941, is dead.

Mr. Skirpa, who also represented his country at the League of Nations, died of a heart attack Saturday in Bethesda, Md.

Mr. Skirpa became premier of Lithuania shortly after German forces invaded the Soviet Union in June, 1941. During his brief term, he urged his countrymen to resist the Soviet domination that began when the Soviet Army occupied Lithuania in 1939 and established a Communist government.

Lithuania, once part of the Russian Empire, had gained independence briefly after World War I.

Six weeks after Mr. Skirpa came to power, Germany invaded Lithuania. Mr. Skirpa's government was deposed and he later was imprisoned.

He left Lithuania after World War II and came to the United States in 1949, after living in France and Ireland.

Mr. Skirpa worked for 16 years for the Library of Congress, retiring as senior librarian in 1965. He wrote "Uprising for the Restoration of Lithuania's Sovereignty," published in Lithuania in 1973.

Anatoly Ovsyannikov

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (AP) — Anatoly Ovsyannikov, 43, a television commentator who recently came to prominence as the leading figure in a new, livelier news format, is dead, the newspaper Izvestia announced yesterday.

Sources said that Mr. Ovsyannikov died in an automobile accident.

Eric C. Bellquist

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 21 (UPI) — Eric C. Bellquist, 74, an authority on Scandinavia and professor emeritus of political science at the University of California-Berkeley, died Saturday.

Kenneth Lamott

BOLINAS, Calif., Aug. 21 (AP) — Author Kenneth Lamott, 56, who wrote magazine articles and nine books, including "The Bastille Day Parade," "The White Sands of Shikama" and "Escape from Stress," died Saturday.

He was a contributor to Harper's, Esquire and The New York Times magazine. His 1971 book, "Anti-California: Report From Our First Parasitoid State," evoked considerable controversy. "All the statistical evidence makes one thing clear," Mr. Lamott wrote, "Californians in the mass are the unhappiest people in the United States."

Mr. Lamott was an editor of the Sausalito-based magazine, "Contact," which gained a reputation as a showcase for "new writing" during the 1960s.

49 Sentenced

By Tunis Court

TUNIS, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Forty-nine persons accused of being Marxist-Leninists and of circulating an underground newspaper were sentenced today to prison terms ranging up to three years.

The group included teachers, students and workers. Twenty-one have been in jail for 10 months. 20 had been given provisional liberty until sentencing and eight are still being sought by authorities.

They were charged with defaming the government, belonging to an illegal organization, publishing an unauthorized newspaper, and propagating false news. The defendants were barred from the court for the sentencing after a noisy trial Aug. 11 in which they refused to plead to the charges.



The dynamics of quality.

Few people these days buy cars as a matter of prestige. Even in the luxury class size is no longer a deciding factor. The choice is now based instead on more rational principles.

In the future this trend will continue. Luxury will have to combine sophistication and quality within relatively compact dimensions. At BMW we have already anticipated that future which explains why as more and more people make greater and greater demands on their cars, BMWs steadily grow in popularity.

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Descendants of Civil War Rebels

An Echo of the Confederacy in a Brazil Town

By Warren Hoge

AMERICANA, Brazil (NYT) — "I declare, I love to sit here and watch those poinsettias when they're so vibrant like they are now," said Judith Jones, 64, in her soft, sweet Southern accent.

She sat on the front porch of her home here as her husband, James, 69, and her 98-year-old mother, Lizzie McKnight, chatted in tones just as wisteria-scented as her own.

All three were born and raised in Brazil. The Joneses did not even visit the United States until they were in their 30s, and they have been back only once.

They are among about 400 Brazilian descendants of a group of Confederates who decided at the end of the Civil War to get as far away from the Yankees as they could and came here.

English at Home

The original pioneers and succeeding generations insisted that English be spoken in the home, and the language passed down to the current family members carries the Southern inflections of the first immigrants. The sounds have been faithfully maintained, and it is a dumbfounding experience to sit in a Brazilian living room and hear a

Brazilian, Bessie Ruth Ferguson MacFadden, 65, say in a Texas hill-country drawl that the only time she ever spent in the United States was between the ages of 9 months and 3 years.

Names such as Bookwalter, Cullen, Hawthorne, Meriwether, and Thutcher, along with biblical passages in English, adorn the headstones of graves in the colony's cemetery, sequestered in a eucalyptus grove in the middle of a sugar-cane field and reached through a maze of dirt roads.

They chose Brazil because the land was good for raising cotton. Emperor Dom Pedro II was eager to have Americans with agricultural know-how come here, and the country still had slavery.

The first leader of the colony was a former Alabama politician named Col. William Norris, who did the negotiating with Pedro. The emperor exempted the young from military conscription, granted citizenship to the new settlers, and sold them land for as little as 22 cents an acre.

Americana Today

Some Southerners settled in other parts of Brazil, but Americana was the only one to take root. Americana today is a thriving textile center of 120,000

people, and the so-called "colony" makes up a very small part of the population.

For years the colonists kept to themselves, and Mrs. Jones recalled that it was considered a disgrace to marry outside the group. "Even when I got married," she said, "my mother and father said how glad they were I was marrying my own kind."

The American cemetery averages three or four burials a year, and the younger generations do not appear inclined to keep up the century-old tradition of restricting conversations in the home to English.

Every three months a group headed by James Jones holds meetings in a hall next to the cemetery with a bountiful spread of fried chicken, cornbread, biscuits, cakes and pies that attracts many tourists. Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, came here in 1972 when he was governor of Georgia, and Mrs. Carter discovered the grave of a great uncle, W.S. Wise of Edgefield, S.C.

When the Joneses discussed their first trip to the United States, in 1951, they both repeatedly referred to having gone "back" there. During their three-month stay they were constantly asked what Southern state they were from. "The state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, we told them," Mrs. Jones said.

Waverley Root

A Herring a Day Keeps the Doctor Away and Other Fishy Tales

PARIS — "Ah, Tam! ah, Tam! you'll get the fairer!" they'll yell like a herring! wrote Robert Burns. He failed to specify whether he thought Tam o'Shanter deserved cold smoking or hot smoking, the two methods used to cure herring in this fashion. Probably more herring are eaten smoked than in any other form; in any case, only a small percentage are eaten fresh.

Originally the limited consumption of fresh herring was dictated because it spoiled so quickly, the result of its fat content — 8 percent, halfway between that of carp (comparatively lean) and tuna (oily). After herring handlers began smoking them so that they would keep, consumers discovered that the process added a pleasing flavor to a fish which, left to its own devices, has a taste so delicate as to be sometimes almost imperceptible.

Other ways of preserving herring — pickling or marinating, for instance — also produce appreciated flavors of their own, so nowadays, though we have become capable of delivering fresh herring to a wider area and of keeping it fresh longer through refrigeration than would have been conceivable in its heyday (the 16th century) most of the world prefers cured herring to fresh.

The most enthusiastic eaters of fresh herring are the Dutch, who maintain that "a herring a day keeps the doctor away." Each spring when the herring boats return from their first forays, the streets blossom with little white vendors' carts surrounded by a knots of intense Dutchmen (and women, practicing a skill that no alien ever masters. Heads bent

back, mouths strained open, each herring fancier hoists a small fish deftly by the tail, suspends it for a split second over the gaping gullet, and lowers it into the expectant orifice without loss of any of the little rounds of onion sprinkled over it.

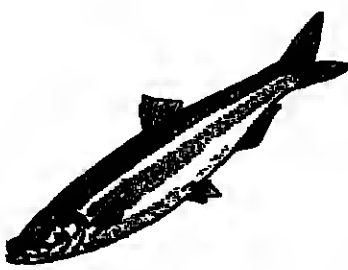
The small herring thus eaten are not only fresh, they are raw. In popular parlance, fresh herring is called "green" herring. Sweden, where herring are ubiquitous, eats salted herring raw, with a touch of vinegar.

In northern Europe, raw herring fillets are rolled (thence called rollmops) around chopped shallots, capers and sliced gherkins, pinned together with a wooden skewer, and packed in glass jars with wine vinegar seasoned with mustard seeds and peppercorns. They are ready to eat within a few days after being put up, but can be kept for longer periods since the vinegar pickles them. In the French version, the vinegar is replaced by white wine and the fillets are rolled around pickles.

Green Herring

In Germany as in Holland, "green herring" means fresh herring; in Berlin it is not eaten raw, but grilled; in northern Germany, however, it is often eaten raw, though not, strictly speaking, quite fresh, for it is what the Germans proudly call "sea-salted and sea-cleaned," meaning that the fish have been emptied aboard ship when caught and kept in mild brine.

The method of handling the young spring herring has varied throughout the centuries. In the 15th century Dutch fishing boats salted and packed herring at sea; the time required for a boat to lo-



cate a school of herring, fill its nets, and bring the catch back to land was too long for a fish that begins to spoil in 24 hours.

The English were also salting their fish aboard ship in the 15th century; the Norfolk doggers which fished off Ireland sailed with as much as a ton of salt aboard. When a keg of sea-packed herring was opened at either end, it disclosed herring of excellent quality and uniform size, but the middle of the barrel often contained mediocre fish. The traders of the Hanseatic League were astute enough to insist that the fish they handled should be of uniform quality all the way through the barrel.

In France, salting herring aboard ship reached its peak about 1855, and for the rest of the 19th century 96 percent of the herring caught in Boulogne had already been salted at sea. Then artificial ice making became general, so by 1935 only 15 percent of the Boulogne herring arrived salted. The French have a category of herring called *harengs peys*, which means fish which have received minimum salting. They are not meant to keep. Herring salted for longer preservation, but not smoked, are white herring, *harengs blancs*.

Some of the fish mentioned above, like those eaten raw by the Dutch and the "sea-salted and sea-cleaned" herring of northern Germany, are majesty herring. Majesty means "little girls," and in this context, herring which have not yet reached reproductive age, which for herring means four or five years old.

Marinated or pickled herrings are not necessarily made from raw fish. In Germany herring is fried before being marinated. In France smoked herring is marinated in oil. What the Swedes call glasshopper's herring (*glasmussurill*), apparently because it is put up in glass jars, is herring cut into chunks and pickled in vinegar with carrots, onions, spices and sugar.

Artistry and Smoking

It is above all when herring is smoked that artistry makes its entrance — and also antismoking, for amateurs as well as professionals

smoked herring a century or two ago. Hot smoking, the method preferred in Scandinavia and Germany, cooks the herring, which thereafter can be eaten as you buy it. Cool smoking is generally used in England and France (except in Alsace); it does not cook the fish, which you yourself must cook before eating it. Cool smoking demands watchfulness as you will wind up with cooked herring after all.

The least subtle form of the smoked fish is plain red herring, left ungutted, salted heavily, and cool-smoked for several weeks over smoldering sawdust. The hloater might be described as a special case of the red herring (and the Buckeling as a special case of the hloater), for it is also cured whole and ungutted. It is only lightly cold-smoked and lightly salted, just enough to give it flavor without drying it to an extent which would produce toughness; hloaters are therefore perishable and are not meant to be kept long.

Go into an English food store and ask for a couple of Yarmouths, and you will get a pair of hloaters: Yarmouth is reputed to make the best hloaters, and may even have invented them. Bloaters are becoming rare in England. The fact that they are not cleaned before smoking gives them a gamey flavor which seems to be out of tune with modern tastes.

Buckeling is preserved whole, unsplit and hence ungutted too, but since it is a German variant is hot-smoked and consequently cooked. The name is a posthumous tribute to a 15th-century Dutchman, Willem Beukels. He is honored as the inventor of the smoking of herring, which he was not. But Beukels deserves some credit for the Buckeling. What he really did was to work out the system by which they are packed into barrels in a pattern which converts them into a solid block, leaving almost no room for air, which would oxidize the fat of the fish and change their taste.

Rise of the Kipper

The most subtle of smoked herrings, the kipper, is not, as we are accustomed to thinking, the product of a long tradition. It was invented only about 1850 by a man who is known in gastronomic history only as Woodger, first name unspecified.

The herring is split open according to a prescribed method and cleaned. It is then cool-smoked so lightly possible, to give it flavor without drying up its juices. Kippers will not keep more than a short time, unless refrigerated; they are meant to be eaten shortly after buying, and they require cooking — usually baked with butter and grilled or boiled. The kipper drive out the once popular red herring and now seems to be performing the same service for the hloater.

Kippers emerge from the smoking process pale and unappetizing, hence producers have taken to drying it. This is frowned upon by gourmets, and is even forbidden on the Isle of Man, but it delights the supermarkets. Drying apparently does not affect the taste, but the sort of wood used in smoking does, since the cool-smoking method demands long exposure to the fumes. A mixture of beech and oak chips is classic, which is what is used in Boulogne, but the exact proportion of each is a secret there handed down from father to son. French smoked herring in general has a reputation for being tough and dry; the slang word for them is *gendarmes*, which is not meant as a compliment either to gendarmes or to smoked herrings.

Sweden produces a special type of cured herring, *surströmming*.

Long-Lost Painting Found in England

NEW YORK (UPI) — The director of a home for boys in Manchester, England, thought the large painting that had hung there for years might raise a few pounds to help pay for some improvements.

The color photograph of the work he sent to Sotheby Parke Bernet in London showed that the 64-by-112-inch painting was considered the most important work of the American landscape artist Frederick Church. It is entitled "Icebergs" or "The Frozen North." "This is one of the most important American art discoveries of all time," said John Mark, president of Sotheby's. The work is expected to break the record of \$980,000 for an American painting when it is auctioned Oct. 23 in New York.

sour Baltic herring, which seems to constitute stubborn persistence in an error made by the Vikings. The Norsemen cached herring in clefts in the rocks to dry, or even buried them for preservation. The fish responded to this treatment by fermenting. The Vikings ate them all the same, and after a century or two decided that they liked fermented herring.

Surströmming is made in Sweden today by submerging freshly caught Baltic herring in brine for 24 hours. They are then decapitated, cleaned, stacked in barrels and exposed to the sun for another 24 hours, to encourage the fermentation. The barrels are closed and stored in a cool room. The stench builds up until the keeper decides that he must choose between canning or asphyxiation. It is customary to choose canning, but even in the can the fish continue to ferment, and some aficionados maintain that it should be allowed to do so for another year. By this time the can is often bulging and must be opened with caution, for it may explode with a force that would put a bottle of champagne to shame. *Surströmming* is one of the strongest foods tolerated by man, but many Swedes insist that it is a delicacy.

This is not necessarily the worst herring in the world. The French tell a story about *harengs peufides*, perfidious herring, heavily salted and smoked, which it is alleged were in czarist times given as their sole food to Siberian prisoners, who were then deprived of drink.

Waverley Root

Films in Paris

Tomlin and Travolta: Mushy Moments

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 21 (IHT) — "Mommie Be Mommie" (at the Biarritz and the Odéon in English) is a howl, something to delight all connoisseurs of the ludicrous. We have had the theater of the absurd; now we are treated to the cinema of the absurd.

Here is the women's magazine novelette of a generation or two ago resurrected without the ghost of a satirical smirk and with, for good measure, a Hollywood happy ending tacked on. Even Elinor Glyn in her gaudy glory would not have risked something like this. An older woman not only lasses a bewildered young buck but apparently is to hold his affections until kingdom come. One waits in vain for the expected turning of the tables, for a ray of common sense, for at least the sob scene of sorrowful resignation to time's inexorable ticking. But no, the heart-throbber-never-ages line is laboriously maintained to the farwell fade-out in an uninterrupted tournament of mush.

The dramatic personae constitute a parade of stereotypes, conscripted, it would seem, from a venerable stock-company repertory or perhaps from television soap operas. Every one of them is a cliché on two legs.

There is the tired Beverly Hills businessman husband who takes a mistress, causing his dowager wife to move to her swanky beach bungalow in a huff and instigate divorce proceedings. There is her wisecracking, cocktail-bitch confidante who learns of her liaison with a youthful vagabond who has quit home because his parents forgot his birthday. The heroine remembers to remember his birthday, but she is oblivious to her own. She is fiftyish; he is 20.

After much insistence on his part, she succumbs and he finds shelter in her house and then her bed. Theoretically well-bred, she manipulates her situation without a trace of social grace and he is of course her hypocritical and cowardly. He runs away more than once, but in a last chase she overcomes him for keeps. Jane Wagner, the author-director, should write a sequel showing this loving pair in years to come, he at 50 and she in a wheelchair.

The main roles have humorously miscast, Lily Tomlin, with her expression of house-detective suspicion and top-segment personality, scarcely suggests the melting matron, and the engaging John Travolta betrays discomfort as the quasi gigolo with a mother complex.

The catastrophe epic is giving way to the monster movie and



Lily Tomlin and John Travolta: Humorously miscast.

"Prophecy" (at the Publicis Champs-Élysées and the Studio Médicis in English) indicates what is to come — on the screen.

Amid the pastoral beauty of Maine, destructive forces are at work. The refuse from a pulp mill is polluting the rivers and lakes. Indian tribes that still inhabit the neighboring territory are cognizant of the threatening danger, but the greedy, white men, preoccupied with quick profits, fail to take heed. The poison in the wastes swirls with to abnormal size and bears, drinking the water, bring forth slimy cubs of dinosaur dimensions that stalk the forests and, like the robots of Karel Capek's "R.U.R.," will take over if nothing is done. Furthermore, pregnant women, affected by the pollution, will bear human monstrosities.

The ecological warning booms with funeral-canoe solemnity in an expository prologue, but it is the science-fiction illustrations that follow, which supply the shocks, shivers and shudders. John Frankenheimer in directing rises to the public demand, so that the audience emits gasps, shrieks and nervous titters. The company is a competent one, but its chief duty is registering horror, like Fay Wray in the paw of King Kong.

George Roy Hill's "A Little Romance" (at the Colisée and the Quotidien in English) is a picturesque tale of puppy love in

which an adolescent French boy and an American girl of his age both of them just under 15 — so taken with one another that they run away from their Parisian home to Venice to seal their eternal passion with a kiss in the shadow of the Bridge of Sighs, which is said to be a binding transaction. It has been realized with a share of charm, humor and April innocence.

In the maze of child psychology adult imagination has a free hand and the Allan Burns scenario arrived from a novel by Patrick Cavanagh discharges some singular ideas. Do scholarly French boys who discuss existentialism and German philosophy spend all the spare time at the movies and keep up on all the Hollywood titillations? Perhaps. But it is amusing in the whiz kid on this occasion, George Roy Hill's work.

Thelma Houston's "The Girlie" youth and Diane Lane's intellectual equal are pleasant company. Bernard, in particular, playing his historic role from the support is strong with Sal Kellerman, as the "America's most beautiful man" is the star father, Claude Brasseur, as the taxi-driver papa and Laurence Olivier as an elderly pickpocket. Maurice Chevalier, in a role that serves as the lovers' guide, it is the discredit of the cinema, however, that it can find only ill-fitting character roles for the best of British-speaking actors.

Of World War II PWs

Colditz Castle Is Still Yielding Escape Secrets

By Mark Woo

COLDITZ, East Germany (Reuters) — Allied prisoners of war who escaped from Colditz have been immortalized in books and films, but nearly 40 years later the castle is still yielding the sad secrets of those whose freedom bids failed.

Between 1939 and 1945 imprisoned Allied officers were held at Colditz, a castle in the heart of Germany. The castle is still yielding the sad secrets of those whose freedom bids failed.

Inside were a radio set, printing equipment and half-finished passports and German outfits, undisturbed since the day American troops liberated Colditz in April, 1945.

When the hospital moved into the castle in 1946 they found traces of some fairly bizarre escape attempts including a half-finished attempt to dig a tunnel through the castle walls and, to their amazement, revealed the entrance to a secret room where French officers had made uniforms and documents.

Inside were a radio set, printing equipment and half-finished passports and German outfits, undisturbed since the day American troops liberated Colditz in April, 1945.

Those caught trying to escape or hauled back after being trapped in

hidden underneath it," Teichmann said.

A former French prisoner, on a visit here as a tourist four years ago, proved the most spectacular escape in recent years. He took East German doctors to an attic of one of the castle buildings and, to their amazement, revealed the entrance to a secret room where French officers had made uniforms and documents.

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When the hospital moved into the castle in 1946 they found traces of some fairly bizarre escape attempts including a half-finished attempt to dig a tunnel through the castle walls and, to their amazement, revealed the entrance to a secret room where French officers had made uniforms and documents.

Local repairs were always being called in to patch up damage from break-out attempts and deliberately used to leave tools behind. Some of them were given honors by the Americans after the war.

Teichmann said.

Those caught trying to escape or hauled back after being trapped in

and marched noisily past the four guard posts.

Most of the successful bids were made from the sprawling castle park, a 16th-century hunting preserve where the captives were allowed to exercise. Under the cover of trees and bushes, excavations were more easily concealed from the watchful eyes of the Germans.

Airre Neave, the British, Conservative politician killed by an Irish guerrilla bomb in London last April, was the first to succeed in fleeing Colditz. Another British, the legless fighter pilot Douglas Bader, was confined there until the war's end.

The prisoners were apparently treated well, and even took walks under guard into the town of Colditz, a cluster of pretty medieval houses around the base of the castle walls. They also received help for their escape plots from unexpected quarters.

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Teichmann said.

Those caught trying to escape or hauled back after being trapped in

the huge manhunt that followed breakouts, were rewarded with a spell of soul-debilitating solitary confinement in a tiny stone-floor cell.

Only cell No. 7 is still intact, the airless prison room, its wooden door covered in penciled writing by British inmates. Between poetic poems and sarcastic attacks on Hitler are pitiful laments etched in shattered metal — "Let me out, please let me out, I'm going mad."

An immensely popular British television serial on the prison's wartime inmates brought international fame to Colditz, and bus loads of tourists, first from Britain, then the Netherlands and France, thronged the castle in 1972. It partly filled here.

"Of course the tourists present a bit of a problem because we can't have our patients disturbed. Basically we like having visitors talking about the place," the chief surgeon, Karl-Ernst Weiske, said with a grin.

Today Colditz houses a 350-bed hospital currently undergoing modernization and expansion. On wing is devoted to psychiatric care. The former Nazi commandant's office is a nursery for the staff children.

Insect Invasion

Aphids: The Greening of England

By Robert Muscl

LONDON (UPI) — Members of Parliament looking on their broad terrace overlooking the Thames, fled indoors to the safety of the cool-lounge as the green plague struck. All over East Anglia women flailed at the airborne invaders in what might be described as hand-to-hand fighting.

The manager of a frozen-food factory in Lowestoft had to send his workers home. The opening ceremony for an oil rig in Great Yarmouth was disrupted as a greenish tinge began to cover everything in sight, as it did in many other places on a humid front.

This was the science-fiction opening of an infestation of aphids that provided an intriguing end to the month of July and gave British entomologists an inkling of what is possible when the enemy is an insect. The aphid is harmless to humans, although it can be a considerable nuisance, but it takes only a little imagination to envision the disaster if it had been a more aggressive species.

As it happened, the plague was detected in its earliest stages in late May by a team from the Cranfield Institute of Technology, using novel techniques of radar combined with electro-optics, weather monitoring and field studies of insect populations. They reported in the magazine New Scientist on what they said was "a rare phenomenon."

Taking advantage of favorable weather and the absence of the usual large numbers of its most dangerous predator, the ladybug, the aphids began producing a new generation every eight to 12 days and in only eight weeks had reached the colossal

In the light winds that prevailed they estimated one trillion aphids — about 1,000 tons — in the airspace at any one time.

The Cranfield team suggested that any living thing that could explode its population at more than 200,000 times a day, with such a feeling of annoyance with which insect incidents are generally dismissed and forgotten.

"We feel that a more positive outcome is the focusing of human thought, rather forcibly, on the intricate web of connections between us, insects and mutual food supplies," they said. "Science allows us to probe these interconnections in detail, but nature does not reveal its secrets readily."

Aphids weigh in at thousands to the ounce, but the vast numbers led the Cranfield team to calculate the weight of the entire swarm at more than 200,000 tons, and to suggest that the insects consumed approximately the same weight of sugar and amino acids from leaf fluids every day. The effects on the harvest are yet to be determined.

The public, they said, "has only become aware of this awesome phenomenon by the prodigious output of the winged form of aphid this year."

Using instruments so refined they could identify individual aphids at 500 yards and monitor their wing-beat frequencies at 250 yards, the scientists found that the little insect can fly as high as a mile, depending on atmospheric conditions, and that although supposedly a daylight insect it often continues to fly well after dark.

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Bonn Cartel Office Taking On Banks, Barons of Big Business

WEST, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's economy has almost always been dominated by large, monopolistic companies and secret arrangements. Now, that is changing as the Federal Office seeks to curb their power. The drive reflects an anti-trust bias much like the sentiment now on the rise among U.S. officials.

In 1956 but not given its teeth until 1973, West Germany's cartel office in recent months charged the three largest German banks — Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank and Commerzbank — with collusion in fixing interest rates on savings accounts.

Demanded that large oil companies share their gasoline supplies with small independent dealers.

Chastised oil companies for fixing gasoline prices by the equivalent of 10 cents a gallon, declaring if there were real competition, the price increases would not be the same.

Publicly rebuked a Hoechst unit for saying its chemical could rise 20 to 50 percent as cost of increased oil costs.

Officials said the state is coming from the world's "chemical company, based on price-fixing."

In addition, the cartel office is to force Germany's powerful banks to sell more of their large holdings in public corporations, among the banks wield too much power over the firms (BHT, May).

The office also plans to bring a new action against chemical companies for allegedly manipulating market through licensing agreements.

Eventually the agency hopes for forcing breaking up giant conglomerates. It would be like a law on all mergers between the German corporations, including German subsidiaries of foreign companies. More immediately, "elephantine mergers," as the

M-Bond Prices Firm on Lower Volume

ANKFURT, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — Prices on Deutsche mark-denominated Eurobonds, firmed by a quarter of a percentage in moderate volume today, rise follows yesterday's market. The Central Capital Markets Committee "which authorized a further-expected volume" of Eurobonds for September, a committee authorized a volume of 750 million DM for the period extending to Sept. 20. Many had expected a calendar 1 billion DM in view of the gap of the market in the past and were relieved to learn a much smaller volume had authorized.

The market should have any absorbing this volume, one trader.

Prices said that the committee raised six issues. The first, ready scheduled for Aug. 28, will 150-million-DM issue for Aus managed by Bayerische Landbank.

is to be followed on Aug. 31 a 200-million-DM issue for Zeeland managed by a Combank and on Sept. 4 by a 150-million-DM issue for Kofe managed by Deutsche Bank.

Sept. 10, a 100-million-DM is scheduled for the Council rope, sources said, to be followed by two issues managed by Deutsche Landesbank.

Electrobras Yen Bond
KYD, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — Rio de Janeiro's Eletrobras (Elec) has signed a contract here out a 10-billion-yen bond (\$46 million) on the domestic market through a 37-member syndicate which includes four foreign banks. Nominal value is \$46 million.

10-year bonds, priced at par, a coupon of 8.5 percent.

Europe Owes Iran
IRAN, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — European countries owe Iran \$7 billion in interest-free loans, Iranian Deputy Minister of Finance said today. He said that Iran had received loans from the former regime.

International Stock Indexes

	Aug 21, 1979	High	Low
US (DJ)	1278.42	1280.00	1276.00
UK (FT)	102.97	103.14	102.80
FR (C)	464.28	467.00	462.00
DE (D)	207.18	207.40	206.80
JP (N)	84.01	84.05	83.95
HK (H)	77.25	77.25	77.25
SI (S)	62.00	62.00	62.00
IN (S)	41.15	41.15	41.15
1	640.29	640.29	640.29
2	440.29	440.29	440.29
3	340.29	340.29	340.29

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Aug 21, 1979	Rate
3-Month	8.1/8 - 8.1/16	1.5 - 1.6
6-Month	8.1/8 - 8.1/16	1.5 - 1.6
12-Month	8.1/8 - 8.1/16	1.5 - 1.6
18-Month	8.1/8 - 8.1/16	1.5 - 1.6
24-Month	8.1/8 - 8.1/16	1.5 - 1.6

News and Notes

North American Philips plans to acquire up to about 45 percent of Percec Computer Corp.'s common stock. Terms provide for the Philips unit to tender for up to about 2.49 million shares of Percec outstanding common at a price of \$15 a share. Percec, based in California, will also issue about 1.25 million new shares of common at the same price. If fewer than 2.49 million shares are tendered, additional new shares will be issued to increase the Philips holdings to about 45 percent of Percec's total common stock then outstanding.

Thereafter, North American Philips has agreed not to increase its percentage of ownership for a period of two years unless a third party tenders for Percec stock. The transaction is subject to final approval of Percec's directors and shareholders and of directors of North American Philips.

Fuqua says it has no more interest in the firm, citing a "sharp drop in overseas earnings" of Hoover during the first half as against a profit last year. Fuqua says Hoover is "no longer a logical buy for us" at \$22 a share.

An antitrust suit against Xerox by Van Dyk Research Corp. has been dismissed by a federal judge in New Jersey. Van Dyk had charged that Xerox attempted to monopolize the plain-paper copier market through illegal pricing and marketing and claimed that the company restrained trade by forming "cartels" with the Rank Organization in Britain and Rank Xerox Ltd. and Fuji Photo Film and Fuji Xerox Ltd. in Japan. The Japanese and U.K. companies were named as co-conspirators, but not as defendants. The court ruled that Xerox "did not possess monopoly power in the relevant product market at the time of Van Dyk's entry," and that Xerox had attained its position in the field "based upon its research, its risk-taking and innovation, its inventiveness and its vast expenditures." He said that while Xerox "has been aggressive, it has been lawful."

He also ruled that the firm did not "enter into an unlawful international cartel" with the foreign firms.

Firestone is ending its operations in Australia, where a subsidiary manufactures and sells tires and industrial rubber products. The company also is studying the viability of other foreign operations to determine if there should be any additional shutdowns. The firm said it cannot presently estimate the cost of such discontinuances and would not disclose the names of the specific operations being studied. Its international operations as a whole showed improvement over last year, but its European operations, "despite some positive actions to reduce losses, are still not profitable," it reports. Foreign currency exchange losses reduced net income by 16 cents a share in the third fiscal quarter and 26 cents a share in the nine months ended July 31, compared with 21 cents and 37 cents in the year-ago periods, it said.

Fuqua Industries, the Atlanta-based conglomerate, has given up attempts to acquire Ohio-based Hoover Co., the vacuum cleaner manufacturer, because of legal entanglements and a decline in Hoover earnings. Directors of Hoover have opposed the bid.

Akzo Cites Stocks Value In Net Gain

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — Akzo, the Dutch chemical and fibers group, said better-than-expected net earnings for the second quarter and first half reported today were strongly influenced by a higher inventory valuation. Ruid Overzall, administrative director, said.

Nonetheless, the company sees the possibility of paying an interim dividend this year.

Akzo reported a second-quarter net surge of 368 percent from a year earlier on an 11-percent rise in sales.

	1979	1978
Revenue	3,050	2,670
Profits	62.2	13.3
Per Share	2.10	0.40

	1979	1978
Revenue	5,950	5,320
Profits	101.6	15.8
Per Share	3.43	0.53

Substantial increases in raw materials prices, especially petrochemicals, resulted in a positive inventory valuation from year-earlier levels, the company said. These valuations are being distributed over several quarters.

Akzo said its net income for this year's first half includes 32 million guilders (about \$15.9 million) for inventory valuation differences, of which 22 million guilders is attributable to the second quarter. In the 1978 first half, there were practically no inventory valuation differences, the company commented.

The improvement in first-half sales was the result of better selling prices and higher shipments, offset slightly by currency-translation losses.

Akzo forecast the second-half profitability. Seasonal factors in the third quarter, however, coupled with uncertainty over the outlook for raw material and energy prices would mean a lower level of earnings compared to the first half, it added.

In the synthetic-fiber sector, sales were up considerably as a result of increased shipments and higher prices. Despite this, profit margins were still unsatisfactory.

Prices Up 0.7% In W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — West Germany's wholesale price index rose 0.7 percent in July from June and was up 7.8 percent from last year, the statistics office said today.

The July index, up to 109.3, base 1970, in June, the office reported that the index for May was up 6.2 percent from a year earlier, the largest rise since August, 1976. But sources at the office today cautioned it is difficult to make a similar comparison for July's figures because of a revision of the index, effective beginning with June's index, from its previous base year of 1970.

Output in France Flat

PARIS, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — French industrial production stagnated in June with the output index unchanged from its revised May level of 132, seasonally adjusted and excluding the construction industry, the statistics institute reported today. The 1970-based index was up 3.2 percent in June from last year.

Even If Motor Technology Licensed

FTC to Oppose Exxon Bid for Reliance

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Federal Trade Commission says it plans to oppose any court order allowing Exxon to merge with Reliance Electric, a motor and drives company, even if other companies are licensed to produce an energy-saving device Exxon has developed.

The FTC is expected to argue at a hearing next Monday that such licensing, proposed by the oil company, would not cure what it contends are the anticompetitive effects of the merger.

Exxon has said it will delay the purchase of any Reliance shares until the federal court rules on the competition issue. It also has said that if the merger of the operations is delayed too long, it will drop the whole transaction.

But FTC lawyers and the court believe, however, that Exxon can cut back out of its agreement with Reliance unless the court bars the purchase of Reliance's shares or orders divestiture of substantial Reliance assets. The court has not done either.

that the FTC placed in the court records yesterday.

The study, a survey of licensing in the U.S. electrical industry, shows that "very little" licensing of ovel technology is done and that joint ventures and acquisitions are the preferred method of introducing technology.

Another Booz Allen document prepared for Exxon that the FTC placed in the record concludes that the financial requirements necessary to develop Exxon's new technology "are beyond the resources of many of the potential licensees

U.S. Tightens Reporting Of Sales to Governments

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT) — U.S. companies that derive 10 percent or more of their total sales from business with government entities, including foreign agencies, will have to disclose that fact in their annual reports, the Financial Accounting Standards Board said yesterday.

The decision by the private-sector body that sets rules for the nation's corporate financial reporting could affect as many as one of every five publicly held companies, by some estimates. Called Statement No. 30, it supersedes an earlier provision by requiring companies to break down their government customers on the federal, state, local and foreign levels.

Spain's Reserves Climb

MADRID, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — Spain's reserves rose \$275.7 million in July to \$12.3 billion, the Bank of Spain said today, bringing the accumulated increase for the first seven months of the year to \$2.3 billion.

However, the board stopped short of requiring disclosure of the specific names of government bodies. The board said such disclosure could hurt a company's competitive position.

The new rule is to go into effect for fiscal years beginning after Dec. 15, 1979. The information is to be included in the "notes to financial statements" section of annual reports.

But Volume Up

Big Board Little Changed

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices ended little changed today in very active trading.

Analysis expressed surprise at the activity because they said there is nothing in the news to encourage buyers and a downward correction has been expected following the almost uninterrupted month-long summer rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 0.51 to \$86.01 and declines led advances 740 to 699 but the NYSE index was higher. Volume rose to 39.04 million shares, up from 32.30 million yesterday.

The impact of possible higher interest rates and the Midwest situation may have dampened some buyer interest today, analysts asserted.

Chase Manhattan Bank became the second major U.S. bank to raise its broker loan rate to 11 1/4 percent, fueling speculation that another round of increases could take the prime rate to record highs within a week. Some analysts speculate that banks might be reluctant to go to a record 12 1/4 percent on the prime, but most say the higher rate is inevitable and may come sooner than expected.

Chase raised its broker loan rate, the interest that banks charge brokerage firms on loans backed by stock as collateral, to 11 1/4 percent from 11 1/8 percent. Los Angeles-based Security Pacific Bank took the same action yesterday, moving its broker loan rate to 11 1/4 percent.

The Commerce Department revised June manufacturers' orders to a 0.9-percent decline from the 1.3-percent drop originally reported.

The U.S. Treasury said it will sell \$6 billion in short-term bills at its weekly sale next Monday to raise \$200 million in new cash. The Treasury also said it will auction \$2.5 billion in four-year, eight-month notes to raise new cash next Tuesday. Coupon and yield will be set at the auction, it said.

Big Board volume today was spurred by two blocks of more than 1 million shares each: 1.1 million shares of Colgate Palmolive traded

at 18 1/4 up 1/4 and a 1.06-million share block of Fannie Mae traded at 19, unchanged.

Oil stocks were generally higher. Gainers included Standard Oil of Ohio, Gulf Oil and Mobil.

Getty Oil, a gainer during recent sessions, slipped 1/4.

Computer and electronics stocks

pulled back after a strong showing yesterday. Losers included IBM, National Semiconductor, Motorola, Texas Instruments and Digital Equipment.

American Stock Exchange prices were sharply higher with the index up 1.13 to 215.00.

Bethlehem Steel Raising Prices an Average 1.5%

By Phillip H. Wiggins

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT) — Bethlehem Steel, the nation's second-largest steel company, announced late yesterday that it was raising prices for structural shapes, piling, carbon plates and rod and wire effective Oct. 1. When averaged over the company's total product line, the increase comes to 1 1/2 percent.

Industry experts indicated that the Bethlehem increases would be followed by other major producers.

The increases are within the existing voluntary price standards of President Carter's anti-inflation program for the steel industry, which is based on a complex formula and amounts to allowing increases of up to 8 to 9 percent in a calendar year. The latest Bethlehem increases would become effective in the second year of the anti-inflation program, which, though not yet defined, is expected to be the same as the first year.

Offsetting Costs
Bethlehem said the increases were necessary "to partially cover the continuously rising costs of energy, raw materials and labor."

The base-price increases included the following: structural shapes and piling was raised \$14 a ton; carbon plates, \$19 a ton; carbon wire rods, \$8 a ton, and carbon steel wire, \$10 a ton. Bethlehem added that the prices of certain "extras" also would be increased.

A spokesman said the affected products are used in such areas as construction and in such items as machinery, fencing and nails.

In March, Bethlehem announced price increases averaging about 3.5 percent on structural shapes, piling and carbon plates, effective May 13. Effective April 1, the company raised prices 4 to 6 percent for rod and wire, tin mill products and railroad axles.

Net Up 21.6%

Bethlehem raised its earnings by 21.6 percent, to \$103.1 million, or \$2.36 a share, in the second quarter from the corresponding 1978 period.

In June, several major steel producers, including Bethlehem, increased, effective July 1, prices on flat-rolled, hot and cold finished bars and tubular items by from 2 to 3.5 percent.

Last week, U.S. Steel, the nation's largest steelmaker, said it was increasing, effective Sept. 24, prices of tin mill products by about 5 percent while Kaiser Steel said it would raise tin mill product prices by an average of 7.4 percent, effective Oct. 1. Tin mill products are mainly used in the manufacture of containers and cans.

Increases on structural shapes and other heavy steel items had been expected by steel buyers, although Bethlehem's announcement of the pricing action more than a month in advance of the effective date surprised some observers, AP-Dow Jones reported.

"An announcement that far

Canada Steel Raised

TORONTO, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — Steel Co. of Canada, the nation's pricing leader, plans to raise some steel product prices by as much as 6.29 percent effective Oct. 1, sources said today.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
(In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated)

United States	
Deere	
2nd Quarter	1979
Revenue	1,410
Profits	96.97
Per Share	1.60
1st Half	1979
Revenue	3,670
Profits	271.00
Per Share	4.7

Firestone Tire & Rubber	
2nd Quarter	1979
Revenue	1,300
Profits	10.40
Per Share	0.18
1st Half	1979
Revenue	3,900
Profits	77.8
Per Share	1.35

Gamble-Skogmo	
2nd Quarter	1979
Revenue	487.3
Profits	6.47
Per Share	1.56
1st Half	1979
Revenue	942.9
Profits	5.48
Per Share	1.28

K-Mart	
2nd Quarter	1979
Revenue	3,040
Profits	89.71
Per Share	0.71
1st Half	1979
Revenue	5,660
Profits	135.30
Per Share	1.08

Sears, Roebuck & Co.	
2nd Quarter	1979
Revenue	4,250
Profits	193.61
Per Share	0.60
1st Half	1979
Revenue	7,880
Profits	343.64
Per Share	1.07

Winn-Dixie Stores	
4th Quarter	1979
Revenue	1,160
Profits	25.54
Per Share	0.91
Year	1979
Revenue	4,930
Profits	94.46
Per Share	3.33

South Africa	
De Beers Cons. Mines	
First Half	1979
Profits	340.1

American Hoechst Corporation

a subsidiary of

Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft

has acquired the polyester film business and other assets at Greer, South Carolina of

Celanese Corporation

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to American Hoechst Corporation in connection with the above transaction.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

August 21, 1979

HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD
EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION
August 6 to August 31 from 7 p.m.
CASINO PALM BEACH CANNES

INVEST IN DIAMONDS
a trustworthy investment with a constant increase in value

Traditional investments have been kept pace with inflation, while the value of diamonds for investment has shown tremendous growth during the last ten years.

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LONDON: The Savoy Hotel, The Strand, London WC2R 0EP Tel: 01-57554243

12 Month	Stock	S&P	Close	Ch'ge	Prev	12 Month	Stock	S&P	Close	Ch'ge	Prev
High	Low	Div.	% Yr	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	% Yr	P/E	100s
12 Month	Stock	S&P	Close	Ch'ge	Prev	12 Month	Stock	S&P	Close	Ch'ge	Prev
High	Low	Div.	% Yr	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	% Yr	P/E	100s

High Low Div. In 5 Yrd. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In 5 Yrd. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In 5 Yrd. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close
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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, August 21, 1979

Dollar Bonds		Mild Intl 84-86		94		95		Brood High 44-47		71		73	
Amex 8-87	91	92	McDonald 84-85	98 1/2	97 1/2			Coronet 4-88	71	72			
Ashland 7-82	95	95 1/2	NCB 84-87	98 1/2	98 1/2			Coronet 5-88	147	147			
Australia 84-85	93 1/2	94 1/2	NCWest 84-85	97 1/2	97 1/2			Chrysler 5-88	46	46			
Australia 84-87	92 1/2	93	NBRussick 84-85	96	97 1/2			Chrysler 5-88	46	46			
			NBRussick 84-86	91 1/2	92 1/2			Chrysler 5-88	86	86			

Australia 64-72	88 1/4	87 1/4	NZeland 70-87	177 1/2	190 1/2	Cr Suisse 44-61	127 1/2	129 1/2
Batavia 74-84	90 1/4	91 1/4	NZeland 87-93	95 1/4	94 1/4	Current 41-58	88	89 1/2
Barcelona 81-92	92 1/4	91 1/4	NorCambs 81-91	90 1/4	91 1/4	Dartford 46-57	77 1/2	79 1/2
BCE 74-85	89 1/4	89 1/4	Norskrid 81-92	89 1/4	90 1/4	EastKodek 41-56	79	81
Bell City 81-92	92 1/4	92 1/4	Norway 81-92	91 1/4	91 1/4	Ford 48	85	87
BFL 74-85	94 1/4	94 1/4	Ontario 81-92	92 1/4	92 1/4	Gen Foods 41-52	91	93
Braz 74-84	94 1/4	94 1/4	Offen Altn 04-10	92	92	GenElec 44-57	79	80 1/2
Brti Golf 81-92	90 1/4	90 1/4	Ontario 81-92	92 1/4	92 1/4	Griffiths 41-52	91	93
BrokenHill 84-95	90 1/4	91 1/4	OntarioHill 84-95	92 1/4	92 1/4	Gilllette 44-52	84 1/2	86 1/2
Cad Barm 84-94	92 1/4	94 1/4	Pres-Sask 84-94	92 1/4	94 1/4	Gilllette 44-52	70	72
Cad North 81-91	90 1/4	91 1/4	QuebProv 81-91	92 1/4	92 1/4	Griffiths 51-58	92	94
Chocobas 74-81	94 1/4	97 1/4	QuebProv 81-91	92 1/4	94 1/4	Hammerville 51-58	84	86
Civil Inval 84-94	92 1/4	94 1/4	Robton 74-87	90 1/4	91 1/4	ICI 44-57	92	93
Corn Food 71-81	87 1/4	88 1/4	SaskSask 81-97	92 1/4	92 1/4	INA 44-57	98 1/2	100 1/2
Conoco 8-86	94	95	S.A.S. 8-85	91 1/4	92 1/4	ISC 44-57	87	93
Culler Mann 84-91	91	92	Shell 8-85	92 1/4	92 1/4	ITT 44-57	72 1/2	74 1/2
EEC 8-84	95	96	Shell 74-87	91 1/4	92 1/4	Jacks 44-57	102	103
EEC 8-84	95	96	Singer 84-92	91 1/4	92 1/4	Kamatsa 74-94	132	134 1/2
EEC 8-84	97 1/4	99 1/4	Stint 74-87	94	97	Morav 41-57	102	104
EEC 8-87	87	90	Sweden 84-97	91 1/4	92 1/4	Notiscan 84-98	95 1/2	97 1/2
EIB 84-93	92 1/4	94 1/4	Swed 84-97	94 1/4	95 1/4	OwensHill 44-57	108	110
ENI 84-91	91 1/4	92 1/4	Tak 74-87	92 1/4	93 1/4	Pennex 41-57	71 1/4	73 1/4
ENI Aquit 81-85	89 1/4	90 1/4	Tasman 74-87	90	91	RCA 3-88	75 1/2	80 1/2
ENI Aquit 87	91 1/4	92 1/4	Transcan 8-84	94 1/4	95 1/4	Rivaton 44-52	154	156
Enso 84-94	94 1/4	95 1/4	Transcan 74-87	94 1/4	94 1/4	Revlon 44-57	121 1/2	123 1/2
Enso 84-94	94	97	Unil 71-87	92	94	Sentry 44-58	99	101
Eurofin 81-83	94	97	Unil 8-87	92 1/4	93 1/4	Sesiba 44-57	74	81
Expo 8-82	92 1/4	94 1/4	Vaccon 74-87	84 1/4	85 1/4	Texas 74-93	89	91
First Chit 74-85	97 1/4	98 1/4	Volvo 1 Mar 8-87	88 1/2	89 1/2	Tyce 81-87	110	112
Golferies 81-87	90 1/4	91 1/4				Unicom 44-52	91	92
Golf 74-83	97 1/4	98 1/4				WartLams 44-57	74	78
GolfWest 81-87	90 1/4	91 1/4				WartLams 44-58	70 1/2	72 1/2
Hammerville 81-84	84 1/2	86 1/2				Xerus 3-88	74	76
Home Dtl 74-86	96	97						
ICI 81-87	90 1/4	91 1/4						
ISE Cond 74-82	94 1/4	97 1/4						
ISI Overseas 74-83	94	97 1/4						
Klode 74-85	92 1/4	93 1/4						
Kochums 84-83	94 1/4	95 1/4						
Manitoba 81-83	94 1/4	95 1/4						
Nichols 81-86	94 1/4	95 1/4						

Amesac 44-57	74 1/4	76 1/4
Baker 86-93	129	141
Beatrice 64-91	101	110
Beatrice 94-97	107 1/2	115
Beckman 44-57	107 1/2	115
Borden 64-93	101 1/2	110
Borden 94-97	107 1/2	115
Booth 5-92	85 1/4	97 1/4


Boadtree-Index	
Boat Dec 31, 1944-1991	
Tuesday	94,657.85.00
Previous	94,669.85.00

Amc. Lams.	
94,669.85.00	
94,669.85.00	

Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Health Spa, Marina, -
Elegant Club. Apartments from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

Turnberry Isle
Yacht and Racquet Club

P.O. Box 63368, Miami,
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(305) 935-0300.



This is not intended as a full statement. For complete particulars refer to the prospectus or related documents available to purchasers.

Turnberry Isle

P.O. Box 630578, Miami,
Florida 33163 U.S.A.
(305) 935-0300.

This is not intended as a full statement. For complete details refer to the prospectus.

This is not intended as a substitute for complete design review or for engineering or related documents available to purchasers.

84	87-45	84-30	84-31	106	Sep	206.25	2
31	87-40	86-25	86-25	107	Dec	199.50	2
23	86-21	85-32	85-19	106	Mar	192.50	1

15	84-15	84-12	84-13	-07	May	192.00	1
10	84-10	84-05	84-06	-07	Jul	184.53	1

Dec	84-03	84-02	84-07	-65	Dec	150.00	
Dec	85-02	85-01	85-10	-67	Dec	155.90	
					Est. 50		
Soyles Mon. 5,147 contracts.							
Total open interest					Fri.		
COTTON, No. 2.							
15,900 lbs./cent per bush					150.15		
Nov	75-05	75-04	75-07	-59	Nov	155.40	
Nov	76-05	76-04	76-07	-60	Nov	157.10	
Nov	77-05	77-04	77-07	-61	Nov	157.50	
Nov	78-05	78-04	78-07	-62	Nov	157.90	
Nov	79-05	79-04	79-07	-63	Nov	158.30	
Nov	80-05	80-04	80-07	-64	Nov	158.70	
Nov	81-05	81-04	81-07	-65	Nov	159.10	
Nov	82-05	82-04	82-07	-66	Nov	159.50	
Nov	83-05	83-04	83-07	-67	Nov	159.90	
Nov	84-05	84-04	84-07	-68	Nov	160.30	
Nov	85-05	85-04	85-07	-69	Nov	160.70	
Nov	86-05	86-04	86-07	-70	Nov	161.10	
Nov	87-05	87-04	87-07	-71	Nov	161.50	
Nov	88-05	88-04	88-07	-72	Nov	161.90	
Nov	89-05	89-04	89-07	-73	Nov	162.30	
Nov	90-05	90-04	90-07	-74	Nov	162.70	
Nov	91-05	91-04	91-07	-75	Nov	163.10	
Nov	92-05	92-04	92-07	-76	Nov	163.50	
Nov	93-05	93-04	93-07	-77	Nov	163.90	
Nov	94-05	94-04	94-07	-78	Nov	164.30	
Nov	95-05	95-04	95-07	-79	Nov	164.70	
Nov	96-05	96-04	96-07	-80	Nov	165.10	
Nov	97-05	97-04	97-07	-81	Nov	165.50	
Nov	98-05	98-04	98-07	-82	Nov	165.90	
Nov	99-05	99-04	99-07	-83	Nov	166.30	
Nov	00-05	00-04	00-07	-84	Nov	166.70	
Nov	01-05	01-04	01-07	-85	Nov	167.10	
Nov	02-05	02-04	02-07	-86	Nov	167.50	
Nov	03-05	03-04	03-07	-87	Nov	167.90	
Nov	04-05	04-04	04-07	-88	Nov	168.30	
Nov	05-05	05-04	05-07	-89	Nov	168.70	
Nov	06-05	06-04	06-07	-90	Nov	169.10	
Nov	07-05	07-04	07-07	-91	Nov	169.50	
Nov	08-05	08-04	08-07	-92	Nov	169.90	
Nov	09-05	09-04	09-07	-93	Nov	170.30	
Nov	10-05	10-04	10-07	-94	Nov	170.70	
Nov	11-05	11-04	11-07	-95	Nov	171.10	
Nov	12-05	12-04	12-07	-96	Nov	171.50	
Nov	13-05	13-04	13-07	-97	Nov	171.90	
Nov	14-05	14-04	14-07	-98	Nov	172.30	
Nov	15-05	15-04	15-07	-99	Nov	172.70	
Nov	16-05	16-04	16-07	-00	Nov	173.10	
Nov	17-05	17-04	17-07	-01	Nov	173.50	
Nov	18-05	18-04	18-07	-02	Nov	173.90	
Nov	19-05	19-04	19-07	-03	Nov	174.30	
Nov	20-05	20-04	20-07	-04	Nov	174.70	
Nov	21-05	21-04	21-07	-05	Nov	175.10	
Nov	22-05	22-04	22-07	-06	Nov	175.50	

COPPER	
25,000 lbs., cents per	
Jan	86.40
Dec	87.70

1980	1981	1982	1983	Jan	\$7.75
1975	1982	1983	1984	Mar	\$8.25
1985	1985	1985	1985	May	\$8.50
			1986	Jul	\$8.80
				Sep	\$9.00
				Dec	\$9.25

notes 1.83; unless Mon. 1.83

est. Mon. 7.445, up 179 from	Oct	87.00	1
pted in points. 1 point equals	Mar	90.00	1
	May	89.50	1
			Est. sale

2.5 per pound.						Total open interest
240	2.2120	2.2060	2.2118	+	25	FRI.
260	2.2010	2.1935	2.2010	+	30.	
270	2.1910	2.1840	2.1900	+	25	NY SILVER
275	2.1775	2.1775	2.1775			5,000 troy oz. cents to

Aug	908.00	930.00
Sep	921.00	932.00
Oct	929.00	940.00
Dec	944.00	959.00
Jan	950.00	964.00
Mar	965.00	980.00

May	977.00	990.00
Jul	990.00	1000.00
Sept	1000.00	1010.00
Dec	1025.00	1030.00
Jan	1041.40	1044.00

Est: sales \$38; sales Mon. 710.
rest Mon. & 103, off 143 from
oted in points, 1 point equate

ER, \$ per tanker.	
\$	High
C, \$ per franc.	
.20920	SUGAR
.23130	Oct 1.067

Est sales 0; sales Mar. 0.	Nov	N.T.	N
	Dec	1,092	1
rest Mar. 5, unchanged from	Mar	1,375	1
	May	N.T.	N
oted in points. 1 point equals	July	N.T.	N
	Aug	N.T.	N

N. 5 per yen.			
.004615	.004663	.004608	—06
.004677	.004661	.004666	—06
.004738	.004735	.004735	—06

Dec	1,360	1,360
Mar	N.T.	N.T.
May	N.T.	N.T.
July	N.T.	N.T.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.

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14

5	191.00	192.00	- 0.50
8	186.75	189.26	+ 1.31

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
 Navy : 1 — final.
 Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 15, 1933.

100.00	100.00	-0.00
90 106.80	106.70	
80 106.80	107.10	

Sales: 580 sales Mon. 654.

August 31, 1977
 Today Previous
 Bid Ask Bid Ask

Copper wire bars:

Crack	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
-------	--------	--------	--------	--------

63.36	63.81	+0.34	3 months	6,455.00	6,455.00	6,455.00
64.53	65.85	+0.43	Lead: spot	520.00	521.00	521.00
66.85	66.42	+0.31	3 months	519.00	520.00	520.00
67.25	67.60	+0.40	Zinc: spot	281.00	282.00	282.00
68.50	68.75	+0.50	3 months	272.00	274.00	274.00

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

88.85	90.00	+1.15	Dec	112.80	112.90	112.75	112.88	112.80
89.80	90.00	+1.20	Mar	128.50	128.25	128.45	128.50	128.40
89.15	90.15	+1.00	May	123.75	123.75	123.80	123.85	123.80
89.40	90.35	+0.95	Aug	128.00	128.00	128.10	128.00	127.90

Mar	1.518	1.479	1.512	1.515	1.467
May	1.545	1.498	1.540	1.544	1.500
Jfy	N.T.	N.T.	1.545	1.573	1.522
Sep	1.595	1.595	1.593	1.594	1.546
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1.620	1.635	1.586

Mar	1.777	1.770	1.769	1.770	1.761
May	1.792	1.780	1.783	1.784	1.775
July	1.782	1.782	1.777	1.780	1.783
Sep	1.781	1.780	1.777	1.781	1.782

\$200 lots of \$1000

1.045	1.066	+ 5
1.042	1.070	+ 2
1.095	1.103	+ 1
1.125	1.174	+ 3
1.200	1.209	+ 10

1,310	2,325	+ 1d
1,259	1,340	+ 34
1,300	1,412	- 5
1,405	1,420	- 15
1,415		- 38

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MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1979

[illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices)

[illegible]

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active				
August 21, 1977				
	Sales	Close	Chg.	
Palm	134,200	18 1/2	+ 1/2	
Net Mto	1,087,200	19 1/2	+ 1/2	
Pet	593,700	17 1/2	+ 1/2	
Pro	427,700	7 1/2	+ 1/2	
Flmcol	431,800	5 1/2	- 1/2	
SecsCrk	365,900	18 1/2	- 1/2	
Oil	357,400	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
Pet	355,200	25 1/2	+ 1/2	
SPDW	326,700	22 1/2	+ 3/32	
Shl	294,600	17 1/2	- 1/2	
Shl	290,200	24 1/2	+ 1/2	
Steriliz	272,300	9 1/2	+ 1/2	
Shl	261,500	70 1/2	- 1/2	
ArterCo	260,000	37 1/2	- 1/2	
Today's Most Active				
	Sales	Close	Prev.	
June (in millions)	39.64	35.77		
June Up (in millions)	19.19			
June Down (in millions)	19.18			
June Chopped (in millions)	6.48			
June High	13.29	7.93		
June Low	1.90	1.89		
June High	111	1,289		
June Low	11	11		
Dow Jones Averages				
	Open	High	Low	Close
Ind	887.63	892.37	886.61	891.31
Ind	263.31	265.36	260.35	264.48
Ind	107.97	109.91	106.98	109.51
Ind	315.04	316.94	312.87	314.59
Odd-Lot Trading in N. Y.				
	Shares	Sales	Short	
August 20	12,987	3,908.7	1,887	
August 19	12,999	3,174.2	1,881	
August 18	12,974	1,426.8	1,881	
August 17	12,970	77.1	1,881	
August 16	12,960	37,223	91	
August 14	12,960	37,223	91	
These totals are included in the sales list				
American Most Active				
	Sales	Close	Chg.	
UnlCan	181,100	35 1/2	+ 2 1/2	
OilA	138,400	24 1/2	+ 1/2	
OilB	131,300	33 1/2	+ 1/2	
OilC	131,300	33 1/2	+ 1/2	
OilD	107,600	18 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
OilE	72,000	33 1/2	+ 1/2	
OilF	65,000	61 1/2	+ 1/2	

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the August 21, 1979's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

[illegible]

Tuesday's Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—113

AVXCo	GenCinema's	Reece Co	Reece Co
AlcanAlum	Gen Growth	Republic Sll	Republic Sll
AlleghLud	Genstar	RioGron of	RioGron of
Am Brands	Goodrich	Scholar Ind	Scholar Ind
Am Stand	Gulf Oil	Santa Fe Ind	Santa Fe Ind
Am Steriliz	HelmPack	SonPac Ind	SonPac Ind
AAMP Inc	House Flin	SoVinc	SoVinc
AlIRicht	IMA Corp	Schlumberg	Schlumberg
AlIRich 3rd	InfMain Chm	Seale GD	Seale GD
Alfira 2001	Int Recit	Smith Int	Smith Int
Auto Data	KaiserAlum	Sla-Rite n	Sla-Rite n
Baker Int	KCSound	Spackl Col	Spackl Col
Bank Tr NY	LegalPlatt n	StdOilCh	StdOilCh
BarnesCo's	Lerner Co	StdOilChm s	StdOilChm s
Beckman	Linc Nat	State Web	State Web
BeechAfr	La Post	StuWorth	StuWorth
Bell Indus	McIntyreMo	Summit Gen	Summit Gen
BentlCP	McKell Co	TRE Corp s	TRE Corp s
Bimv5m	Meadran	Telcast Nor	Telcast Nor
BlueBell	MHCInt Tel	Texasgult	Texasgult
CalPac s	Audc Tel 20601	Treuff 3rd	Treuff 3rd
Chamf Int	Manerch s	Therm Betts	Therm Betts
Charl N 1200	Mane Ind	Tyco Labs	Tyco Labs
Clark Eq	Not Disill	Tynchore	Tynchore
ClayCliff	NatgasEtc	UGI Caro	UGI Caro
Colum Gas	NatgasEtc	UnEfrs	UnEfrs
ComPac	Natomes	US FarSec	US FarSec
Conoco 2nd	Natoms 14001	USOVOP n	USOVOP n
Cervus Min	NEngMus s	USRIly Int	USRIly Int
Dale Genl	Newhall Ld	Unitel 1500	Unitel 1500
EOS	NorthTel s	Wash Steel	Wash Steel
Esquire	NovaElmrrs	WelsMets s	WelsMets s
FinCan Co	Oxidat Art	wslnBn	wslnBn
FlanCoAm	Pennzell Co	Weyerhae	Weyerhae
Florida Sll	Pimey Bow	WometelCo	WometelCo
FraserMin s	Presley Tel	XTRA s	XTRA s
GATX Co	QuakSROI		
GalcoCo			

NEW LOWS—4

Firestone	wachovia of
SingerCo of	YatesInd wi

U.K. Jobless Rate Steady

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — U.K. unemployment was provisionally estimated at 14 percent of the workforce in August, unchanged from July, the Trade Department said today. Jobless became an estimated 1.46 million, down 8,484 from July before adjustment for seasonal.

August 21, 1979

American Hoechst Corporation

a subsidiary of

Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft

has acquired the polyester film business and other assets at Greer, South Carolina of

Celanese Corporation

The undersigned initiated this transaction and acted as financial advisor to Celanese Corporation.

LAZARD FRÈRES & Co.

August 21, 1979

Jobless Rate Steady

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — U.K. unemployment was provisionally estimated at 6 percent of the workforce in August, unchanged from July, the Trade Department said today. Jobless numbered an estimated 1.46 million, down 8,484 from July before adjustment for seasonal.

Spanish Fire Toll at 78

ZARAGOZA, Spain, Aug. 1—The death toll in Europe's worst building fire in a decade rose to 78 when a victim of last month's fire at the Hotel Corona de Aragón died yesterday. Several other victims remain hospitalized.



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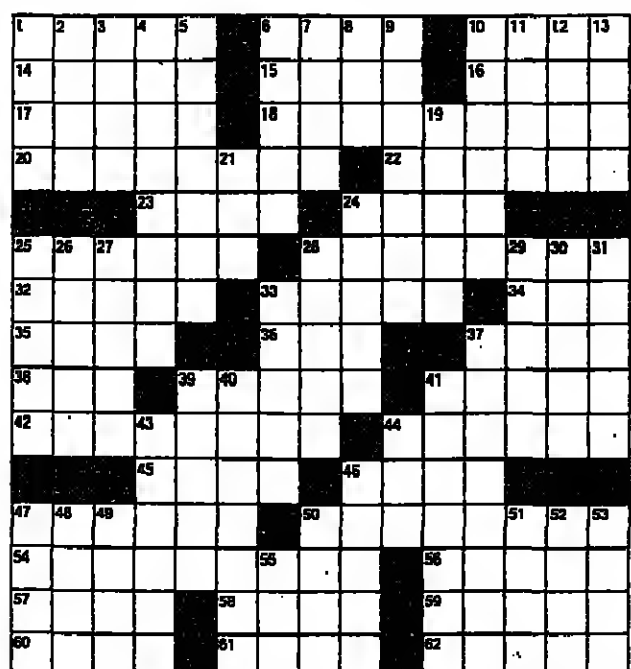
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11

Co.[illegible]

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Canadian resort
 - Swiss sight
 - Pertaining to space
 - Prefix with nautical
 - Zsa Zsa's name at birth
 - Whodunit author Marsh
 - English shire
 - English shire
 - Hardy character
 - Journalist Jacob
 - October bouquet
 - Tip of 30
 - House of Lords members
 - Handbag
 - Also
 - English — ornamental
 - Raw mineral
- DOWN**
- Judge's bench
 - Jason's ship
 - Close-by
 - Swooners
 - English primroses, e.g.
 - Rings up
 - Foot part
 - Greek nickname
 - Alarms
 - Not on time
 - Sch. like Eton
 - College
 - Olivier and Gielgud
 - Omit
 - Sancho Panza's beast
 - Peep show
 - Canada's Little et al.
 - Biblical pause
 - City near Phoenix
 - Enticed
 - Clear sky
 - Loop in a rope
 - Tetched
 - X-rated stuff
 - Not so dumb
 - Berlin avenue
 - Deny
 - Profanity
 - Male feline
 - Put in place
 - Shire or Suffolk Shakespeare
 - "Sweet — ol' Avon"
 - Convey
 - Bulky craft
 - Cubicle
 - Butterine, in England
 - W. W.'s — Road
 - Apothecary's unit
 - Señorita's relative

Solution to Previous Puzzle

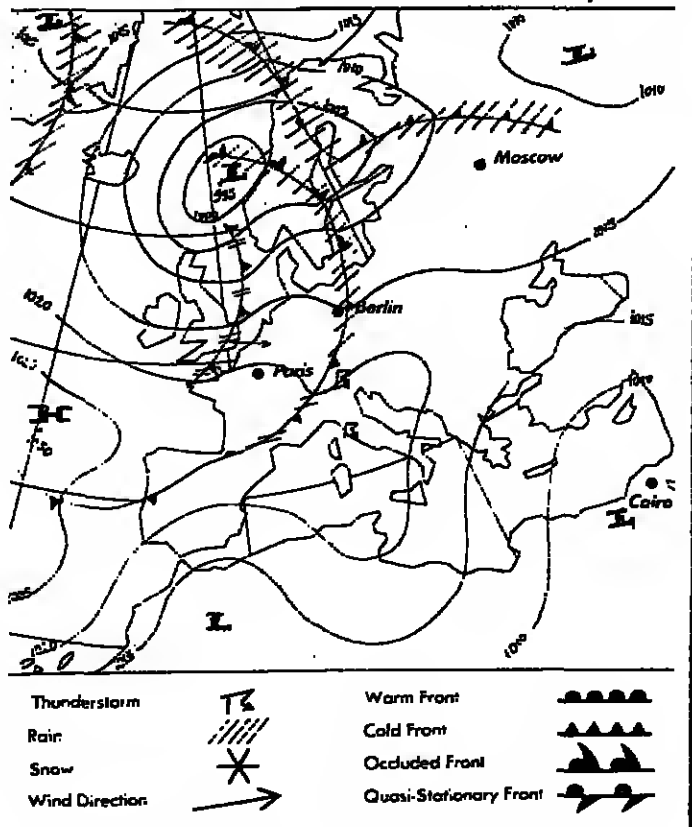
SCANDINAVIAN
WALKER
STOP
PLATE
CLIMB
HILL
ALMA
STAIR
ONITE
MERCURY
WATLINE
HEAT
ANTLER
SERIES
MOTIV
ROAD
DISTIC
STATION
DUNE
ASTY
LIALO
WESTA
DUBLIN
NEEDY
TARTAN
ASCEND
DES
MILK
DOGS
SHAW
TATIA
DOGS
VIAL
ANET
GAYE
WINE
REDE
GAYE
ADAM

WEATHER

C F	Sunny	MAADRID	27 81	Sunny
15 59	Overcast	MIAMI	26 79	Roll
23 73	Sunny	MILAN	23 77	Sunny
23 73	Sunny	MONTREAL	19 64	Cloudy
29 84	Sunny	MOSCOW	24 75	Showers
24 75	Cloudy	MUNICH	19 64	Sunny
26 78	Cloudy	NEW YORK	27 81	Cloudy
12 54	Roll	NICE	27 81	Sunny
27 81	Sunny	OSLO	15 59	Roll
26 78	Sunny	PARIS	18 64	Overcast
27 81	Sunny	PRAGUE	21 70	Cloudy
26 78	Overcast	ROME	26 78	Sunny
26 78	Sunny	SOFIA	22 72	Cloudy
16 61	Showers	STOCKHOLM	20 68	Sunny
14 57	Cloudy	TENNESSEE	—	N.A.
28 82	Sunny	TEL AVIV	8 34	Hazy
22 72	Sunny	TOKYO	24 75	Hazy
21 70	Hazy	TUNIS	28 82	Cloudy
19 64	Overcast	VIENNA	21 70	Cloudy
23 73	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	22 72	Cloudy
26 78	Sunny	ZURICH	26 78	Hazy

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday

2d-Highest African Peak Scaled
By Barefoot Tribesman to Pray

MOUNT KENYA, Kenya, Aug. 21 (UPI) — A Kenyan tribesman has achieved a climbing feat no mountaineer thought possible — scaling Africa's second-highest peak barefoot and without any equipment.

Game Warden Phil Snyder said that the unidentified man climbed 17,000-foot Mount Kenya to pray to a tribal god. Mr. Snyder said that he had sent rescue teams to help the man, who was first seen last Friday on Mount Kenya's Nelion Peak, just a few feet short of the summit.

The man spotted two heavily clothed British climbers and told them that he had scaled the snow-capped mountain to pray to the Kikuyu tribal god En-Gai. The British climbers said that he was barefoot, had no clothes heavier than a small jacket, no mountain equipment and just a small bundle of food.

"Getting to the top of Nelion is one of the most difficult climbs in the world," Mr. Snyder said. "This may be one of the most amazing climbs in mountaineering history. I thought it was physically impossible to do it barefoot. You need ropes, axes, warm weather clothing, pitons." He said that the tribesman was still there yesterday, "apparently dozing."

Mr. Snyder said that the man would not be able to get down without help. "It is impossible to make the descent over the snow and ice fields," he said. "It is just impossible."

PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BEE TLE



BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

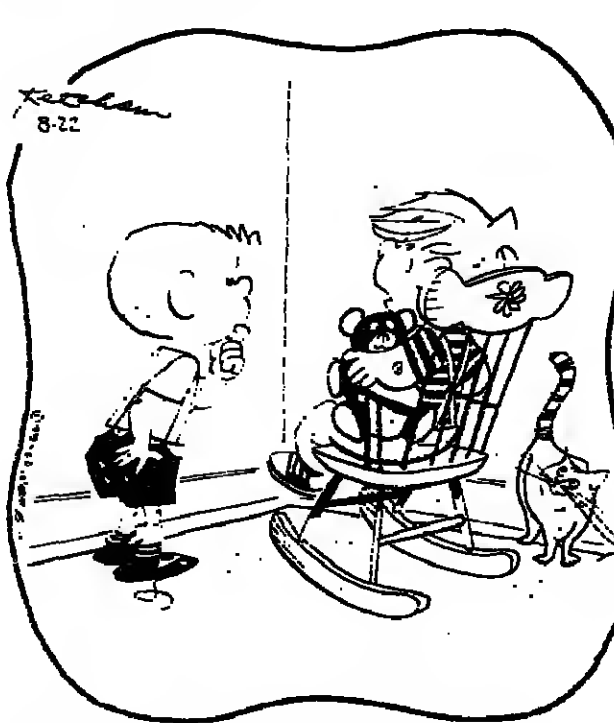
SKUYD
PLEEO
NORMED
MILGRY

Print answer here: WITH

Yesterday's Jumbles: BOOTY LOFTY DEMURE SOLAGE
Answer: What Dr. Jekyll said — I'M NOT MYSELF TODAY

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"NEVER SING A SONG YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND INTO A TAPE RECORDER, JOEY."

BOOKS

THE OXFORD BOOK OF AMERICAN LIGHT VERSE
Chosen and edited by William Harmon.
Oxford, 540 pp. \$15.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AMERICAN light verse. What is it? Well, it's Clement Moore's "A Visit From St. Nicholas," obviously, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's "The Village Blacksmith," and John Greenleaf Whittier's "The Barefoot Boy." It's Stephen Foster's "Oh! Susannah," Anonymous's "The Little Brown Jug," James Whitcomb Riley's "When the Frost is on the Pumpkin," Ernest Lawrence Thayer's "Casey at the Bat," Gelett Burgess's "The Purple Cow," Edgar Guest's "Home," practically anything by Ogden Nash or Johnny Mercer, and nothing whatsoever by Robert Lowell.

American light verse is also occasional pieces by the likes of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Edgar Allan Poe, Herman Melville, Emily Dickinson, Amy Lowell, Gertrude Stein, Wallace Stevens, T.S. Eliot, and Ezra Pound. Well, it's light for them, or to put it still another way: light verse, says editor William Harmon, who teaches English at the University of North Carolina, is whatever wasn't in "The Oxford Book of Light Verse" (1938), edited by W.H. Auden; "The Oxford Book of American Verse" (1950), edited by F.O. Matthiessen; "The New Oxford Book of American Verse" (1976), edited by Richard Ellmann; and "The New Oxford Book of English Light Verse" (1978), edited by Kingsley Amis — the trouble with those otherwise excellent volumes having been, says Harmon, that "the books of light verse contain almost nothing American, and the books of American verse contain almost nothing light."

Does that really leave enough over to fill a 500-page book of worthwhile poetry? It depends on your criteria, of course. Some would argue that Emily Dickinson's "A Bird Came Down the Walk" and "I Like to See It Lap the Miles" are not really that light, while others would claim that if Poe's "The Bells" is light, then so is "The Raven." But after reading the volume, I liked the occasional parodies best, especially "The Rejected National Hymn" by R.H. Newell ("Orpheus C. Kerr"), among which Dr. Oliver Wadsworth Himes is purported to have written:

A diagnosis of history
proves
Our native land a land its
nature loves;
Its birth a deed abstric
without peer,
Its growth a source of wonder
far and near.

I was happy to rediscover the words to "Sweet Betsy from Pike" and "The Frozen Logger," both Anonymous, as well as Charles E. Carry's "A Nautical Ballad" ("A capital ship for an ocean trip/Was the 'Walloping Window-blind' by Lyke and Peter Colchester," by Lyke and Peter Colchester), wrote the lyricist:

For beauty I am not a star;
There are others handsomer, far;
But my face, I don't mind it,
For I am behind it;
Tis the people in front that I jar

and that it was David McCord, and not George Kaufman, who wrote "Epitaph on a Waiter" ("By and by God caught his 'By and by' loved Donald Hall's 'To a Waterfowl,' which I'd not read before. ("Women with hats like the

rear ends of pink ducks/apple you, my poems. I am a person for having done the title of William Cole's "Friend We have in Chess," am not altogether worse of having been exposed to the J. Gordon Coogler (1865-1901)

Alas! Carolina! Carolina! land of my birth,
Thy fame will be wafted 'round mountains to the sea
As being the greatest edifice centre on earth,
at the east of men's blood thy 'one X' whiskey

Professor Harmon includes, along with Thomas Chivers and Julia Moore, the Primitives, "writings," acerbically, "superiorly," in a special genre in which rules and habits of judgment are suspended. The rules do not write light verse, lighter verse, lightest something that belongs to moon.

As for the rest: I was sorry how rapidly Cole Porter is dated, and surprised by well Ogden Nash is holding what is there really to say most of the items in this except the only two lines verse I will ever commit to promise:

By and by
They assy.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
the staff of The New York Times

Best Seller
The New York Times
This list is based on reports from 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States on list are not necessarily sold

FICTION
1. SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron
2. THE MATRILINEAL, by Mary Stewart
3. THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Mary Stewart
4. THE THIRD WORLD WAR, by Robert Ludlum
5. SHIBUKI, by Tetsuo
6. THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS, by James Fenimore Cooper
7. WALK AND REMEMBER, by Herman Wouk
8. THE ISLAND, by Peter Benchley
9. CHESAPEAKE, by James Mc
10. THERE'S NO SUCH PLACE AS FAR AWAY, by Richard Bach
11. GOOD GOD, by R.C. Zaehner
12. GHOST STORY, by Peter Straub
13. HANTA YO, by R.C. Zaehner
14. A WOMAN OF SUBSTANCE, by Helen Vass
15. A NECESSARY WOMAN, by Helen Vass

NONFICTION
1. THE COMPLETE SCARS, by Dale J. Davidson
2. CRUEL SHOES, by Steve
3. THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin
4. HOW TO PROSPER DURING THE CRISIS, by Gail
5. THE BRONX ZOO, by Spence Lyke and Peter Colchester
6. BRONX, by Spence Lyke and Peter Colchester
7. THE POWERS THAT BE, by David Halberstam
8. THE MEDUSA AND THE SNAIL, by Lewis Thomas
9. THE WHITE ALBUM, by Joan Didion
10. MOONIE, DEAR, by Christina Crawford
11. I'M DANCING AS FAST AS I CAN, by Barbara Gorden
12. THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Flax
13. FEED YOUR KIDS RIGHT, by Lyke and Peter Colchester
14. LAUREN, by Lauren Bacall
15. A DISTANT MIRROR, by Barbara Tuchman

BRIDGE

North-South used jump raises in the traditional style, guaranteeing a game rather than inviting one. When North made such a bid in the diagrammed deal, East bid three no-trump.

This strange action clearly cannot be natural: In such circumstances East can hardly have a hand on which he would like to play a no-trump game. Most players would consider that this shows great length in the minor suits, and that was how West interpreted it.

East, however, was of the opinion that their partnership agreement provided for the use of this bid to show length in two unspecified suits.

South made a natural bid of four clubs, but West assumed that this was a cue-bid and bid five clubs. East-West would have found their way into five spades or five diamonds. However, North tried five hearts, and South carried on for slam, both somewhat dubious actions. West doubled quite comfortably.

West chose a singleton trump lead in the interest of safety, and indeed this gave nothing away. It can be seen that the contract must fail, provided West is careful to preserve at least four of his clubs. But, strangely enough, West's first two discards, when South passed three rounds of trumps, were clubs.

The slam was now made easily. South simply played clubs, discarding a spade from the dummy on the fourth round. Since he could now ruff a spade in the dummy, he claimed the doubled slam, announcing that he would concede a diamond trick.

In the replay, North-South played four hearts, losing when they could have gained.

The prime cause of the loss was the misunderstanding of the meaning of the three no-trump call, but even so, either might have saved the day. East's first discard on the trick showed diamonds.

The second trump lead, by the closed hand, so West made another discard with their help from his partner.

He should perhaps have a diamond, since that was one of East's suits, but he was committed to his belief in the meaning of three no-trumps. "He should perhaps have thrown a club. If East had the problem his partner's facio, he would have, as first discard in spades to that he held the king of that

Both sides were vulnerable

South West North
10 Pass 30
44 Pass 30
60 Pass 30
Pass Pass
West led the heart eight

مكتبة من الاصل

NGTON, Minn., Aug. 10—Ken Landreaux drove in a homer, triple and helped Roger Erickson to victory of the year last night as the Minnesota Twins beat the St. Louis Cardinals 10-5 in a victory over the Cardinals in 24 decisions, pitching two batters to lead Houston to a 1-2 victory over New York. The Cardinals allowed only a second-inning single to Joel Youngblood and a fourth-inning single to John Stearns, pitching his ninth complete game.

ON REDSKINS—Placed Harold the linebacker on the injured re-

scope	63.29	444	1515
title	52.75	416	18
word	39.86	312	37



M. E. B. 6363

Borg Captures Canadian Open

REDWOOD CITY, Calif., Aug. 1 (UPI). — The San Francisco 49ers yesterday traded Cleveland's Earl Lam, a former all-pro defensive tackle, to the Detroit Lions for a second-round draft choice next year.

Saskatchewan 0 5 0 0 71 149
 Manitoba's Game
 Montreal 22 Ottawa 14
 Toronto's Games
 British Columbia of Hamilton
 Winnipeg of Edmonton
 Wednesday's Game
 Calgary of Saskatchewan

U.S. T. & V. Anthracite

X RETURN/ BENELUX
at/Food For/Call
p 66 97 22/66 68 78.

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London 794 5178. 379 9643

John Cappelletti

...2 draft choice next year.

Wednesday's Game
History of Saskatchewan

[illegible]

AMERICAN LEAGUE		National League	
Baltimore	46 71 .364 .51	St. Louis	46 71 .364 .51
Boston	46 71 .364 .51	St. Paul	46 71 .364 .51
Chicago	46 71 .364 .51	Seattle	46 71 .364 .51
Cleveland	46 71 .364 .51	San Francisco	46 71 .364 .51
Detroit	46 71 .364 .51	San Diego	46 71 .364 .51
Kansas City	46 71 .364 .51	San Francisco	46 71 .364 .51
Los Angeles	46 71 .364 .51	Seattle	46 71 .364 .51
Minnesota	46 71 .364 .51	San Francisco	46 71 .364 .51
New York	46 71 .364 .51	Seattle	46 71 .364 .51
Philadelphia	46 71 .364 .51	San Francisco	46 71 .364 .51
Pittsburgh	46 71 .364 .51	Seattle	46 71 .364 .51
St. Louis	46 71 .364 .51	San Francisco	46 71 .364 .51
Washington	46 71 .364 .51	Seattle	46 71 .364 .51
West	46 71 .364 .51	San Francisco	46 71 .364 .51
Yankees	46 71 .364 .51	Seattle	46 71 .364 .51

NATIONAL LEAGUE		
	East	W. L. Pct.
Pittsburgh	72-51	.588
Montreal	68-51	.571
Chicago	67-54	.554
Los Angeles	64-58	.525
Philadelphia	64-60	.516
New York	58-70	.447
West		
	W. L. Pct.	
Houston	71-54	.568
San Diego	69-57	.548

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

YORK, England, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — Troy, continued its procession through the top racing prizes in Britain and Ireland by winning the rich Benson and Hedges Gold Cup here today.

claim, a former all-pro defensive tackle, to the Detroit Lions for a 2-draft choice next year.

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. (UPI). — The San Francisco 49ers yesterday traded Cleveland Browns defensive tackle, a former all-pro defensor, to the Detroit Lions for a 1977 first-round draft choice next year.

	East			
	W	L	T	Pts
Montreal	4	2	0	8
Ottawa	4	2	0	8
Quebec	2	2	1	6
Hamilton	1	5	0	2
West				
Edmonton	5	0	2	10
British Columbia	4	1	1	9
Calgary	4	1	0	8
Vancouver	1	4	0	2
Winnipeg	0	5	0	0

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